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U.S. Trade Deficit Hit \$12.5 Billion For Month of June

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit shot up in June to \$12.5 billion, as American purchases of foreign products rose to record levels, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

from the dollar. (Pages 9 and 15). But Allen Sinai, chief economist of Boston Co., said, "The June trade figure is a big disappointment, and the implications are very scary for financial markets."

U.S. factories ran in July at their highest rate in eight years, a sign of inflationary pressure. Page 11.



President Ronald Reagan shouting to reporters Tuesday as he met Vice President George Bush at an airfield in New Orleans. Mr. Reagan, who addressed the Republican convention on Monday night, departed as Mr. Bush arrived to accept the party's nomination.

Bush Discloses Senator Quayle Is Running Mate

NEW ORLEANS — Ending weeks of intense speculation, Vice President George Bush announced Tuesday that Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, 41, a conservative who has specialized in military and budget issues, would be his running mate.

Mr. Bush unveiled his choice for the vice presidential spot on the ticket at a welcoming rally for the Republican nominee-to-be soon after arriving in New Orleans from Washington.

"My choice is an outstanding U.S. senator," Mr. Bush said. "He is a leader in matters of national security."

The vice president added that Mr. Quayle was "a dynamic young leader for the future of our party and of our nation."

The senator, in brief remarks at the rally, said he was "a bit number" and told the crowd: "George Bush will keep the freedom and peace in this world."

"We will win," he added, "because America cannot afford to lose."

An ardent conservative in his second term in the Senate, Mr. Quayle has seen little of the national spotlight and has yet to attain the level of peer respect enjoyed by his Republican colleague, Senator Richard G. Lugar.

Indiana is one of the most conservative and Republican states. Mr. Quayle acknowledged that he was not exactly a household word when the news came that he was a prime vice presidential prospect.

With his youth and good looks, Mr. Quayle was quickly mobbed by reporters at the Republican National Convention. He backed in the attention. "A few more days of this — we can take it," he joked.

Senator Quayle said that "life has been very good" to him. "I never had to worry about where I was going to go," he said.

Born in Indianapolis, J. Danforth Quayle is a member of a prominent publishing family, the Pullmans. His grandfather was Eugene Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis Star and News, the Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette.

Mr. Quayle's father, James C. Quayle, is publisher of the Huntington Herald-Press.

He attended DePaul University, which many of his relatives attended. As for the family fortune, Senator Quayle said he did not see much of it. "My grandfather didn't believe in inherited wealth," he said.

Mr. Quayle met his wife, Marilyn, at law school at Indiana University.

See BUSH, Page 8



Senator Dan Quayle

Klosk Israelis Kill 2 In Prison Riot

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians and wounded three on Tuesday in rioting at the desert prison camp of Ketziot, an army spokesman said.

Military sources said dozens of prisoners, most of them detained without trial for alleged involvement in the eight-month-old Palestinian uprising, took part in the riot. No injuries to Israeli personnel were reported.

(Related article, Page 2)



Richard S. Williamson, an assistant secretary of state, said the U.S. would pay its share for UN peacekeeping forces but would still withhold regular funds. Page 6.

Candidacy by Franjeh Sparks Lebanese Crisis

By Ihsan A. Hijazi New York Times Service BEIRUT — Suleiman Franjeh, the Lebanese president when civil war broke out in 1975, announced Tuesday that he was running again for president, and his opponents quickly warned that his nomination would plunge the country back into civil war.

Mr. Franjeh proclaimed his candidature two days before the Lebanese parliament was due to convene to choose a successor to President Amin Gemayel, whose six-year term in office will expire Sept. 23.

In a statement from his summer residence in the north of the country, Mr. Franjeh, 78, told the Lebanese people: "I am determined, with your help, to take on the responsibility to end the unbearable crisis and save the nation."

Mr. Franjeh's opponents are campaigning to persuade deputies not to attend the parliamentary session on Thursday. Thirty of the 76 deputies were reported to have indicated they would stay away.

The presence of 53 deputies will be required to ensure a quorum.

Most newspapers reported Tuesday that the veteran politician decided to go ahead with his nomination after receiving the blessing of Syria. Mr. Franjeh served as head of state between 1970 and 1976.

During his tenure, the civil war, now in its 13th year, broke out. It was also, while in office, who invited Syria to send troops to Lebanon to end the national strife.

Some 25,000 Syrian soldiers still control almost two-thirds of Lebanon.

In statements earlier this month, Mr. Franjeh said if he was elected he would ask President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to deploy forces in Lebanese areas currently outside Syria's sphere of influence.

As required under a national covenant which assigns state positions along religious lines, Mr. Franjeh is a Christian of the Catholic Maronite sect.

No sooner had Mr. Franjeh announced his election plans than the

See LEBANON, Page 2

Soviets' Steel City Is a Poisoned Dream

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MAGNITOGORSK, U.S.S.R. — Day and night, the smokstacks of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Kombinat heave plumes of orange, black and white into a perpetually hazy sky.

This sight once inspired Soviet poets to pen heroic couplets about the city — "Eternal city! Iron city!" — built in the first fever of Stalin's industrialization campaign and still reckoned to be the world's largest steel producer.

Today, Stalin's city of steel is the problem of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a decrepit giant coughing his ornaments into the air over the Urals Mountains and defying the economic good intentions of Mr. Gorbachev's campaign to revive the Soviet economy under efficient management.

Here in the Russian "rust belt," a visitor fresh from the heady political circus in Moscow finds a sobering dose of the realities Mr. Gorbachev is up against in his attempts to stimulate the Soviet economy.

To be sure, his policies have meant startling changes for this working-class city of 430,000.

The city newspaper has grown bolder, writing about fatal accidents in the steel plant and about the local results of Stalin's terror, subjects that were long untouchable.

There is a daring bit of audacity in

a play about prostitutes on the stage of the Metalworkers' House of Culture and a surge of anti-Stalinism in the movie theaters.

People can now buy \$2.80 pork kebabs or \$650 custom-chiseled marble tombstones from independent vendors, an outgrowth of Mr. Gorbachev's move to open the doors to a bit of private enterprise.

A more striking symptom of the Gorbachev revolution is an independent political group that gathers each Thursday night at the corner of Marx and Gagarin to demand cleaner air through curbs on the steel mill.

The group is grudgingly tolerated.

But so far, the citizens say they have seen more glasnost, or open-

ness, than perestroika, or economic revival. Life is more interesting, but not more satisfying.

Meat, sausage, butter, sugar and vodka are rationed. Nearly a quarter of the inhabitants languish on a waiting list to get an apartment in the monotonous concrete blocks on the city's outskirts.

Worst of all, the steel mill itself, like much of the muscle-bound Soviet industrial economy, has become a virtual albatross. The local iron ore is depleted, the technology outmoded and the public increasingly alarmed by pollution and illness rates that now, thanks to glas-

nost, are more visible.

See SOVIET, Page 2

Lawyer Reports That Mandela Has Tuberculosis

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, has tuberculosis, his lawyer said Tuesday after visiting the 70-year-old black nationalist in a Cape Town hospital.

"Mr. Mandela is very thin, but he is on his feet," the lawyer, Ismail Ayoub, said after returning from Cape Town with Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, and youngest daughter, Zindzi. He declined to speculate whether Mr. Mandela's life was in danger.

The disclosure is certain to increase pres-

sure, both locally and internationally, on the South African government to release Mr. Mandela, one of the world's most celebrated prisoners convicted of political motivated crimes.

It is widely believed in South Africa that Mr. Mandela's death in prison would lead to civil unrest. He has been in prison since 1962.

The congress, in a statement issued in Lusaka, Zambia, accused prison officials of "callous neglect" prior to Mr. Mandela's hospitalization.

Tuberculosis is a contagious bacterial infection that can be fatal, but which normally responds to treatment with drugs.

Mr. Ayoub said that during a biopsy performed Saturday, which showed no signs of malignancy in Mr. Mandela's inflamed left lung, doctors drained three liters (more than three quarts) of fluid that had built up around the lungs.

Mr. Ayoub said that when he saw him Tuesday, Mr. Mandela was short of breath, had a persistent cough and had impaired speech. On Friday, Mr. Ayoub said, Mr. Mandela lost his voice completely.

The South African Prison Services refused to comment Tuesday.

Senior government officials repeatedly

have said they would like to release Mr. Mandela, but that in a sense they are hostages to his prominence as a symbol of the blacks' struggle against apartheid.

Mr. Botha repeatedly has offered to release Mr. Mandela and other top congress leaders if they renounced violence and agreed to work for change within the South African Constitution.

Mr. Mandela has replied, however, that he cannot accept conditions for release while still incarcerated, and that he cannot work within a constitutional system that deprives the black majority of the right to vote.

See KHMER, Page 2

Khmer Rouge Proposes a 14-Point Peace Plan

BANGKOK — Khmer Rouge guerrillas proposed a 14-point peace plan for Cambodia on Tuesday that would put the armed forces of each warring faction under international supervision.

Diplomats said it was the first time the Khmer Rouge had accepted the idea of political and military curbs.

The plan was outlined in a clandestine Khmer Rouge radio broadcast monitored in Bangkok.

The broadcast quoted a Khmer Rouge leader as saying that measures should be taken to prevent the Khmer Rouge "from returning to power alone and abusing others, and also to prevent one party from abusing other parties."

It said a cease-fire should follow "a comprehensive and unambiguous agreement" on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

Western diplomats said Hanoi and Phnom Penh were likely to reject elements of the Khmer Rouge plan. The radical communist

movement appeared to be testing the sincerity of Vietnam's promise to withdraw its troops by offering to curb its forces and share power in a future government.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, which is widely blamed for the deaths of up to one million Cambodians from 1975 to 1979.

The Khmer Rouge plan proposes that a provisional four-party government be set up after the dissolution of the guerrilla coalition

and the Hanoi-installed government in Phnom Penh.

The provisional government would be headed by the exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The four-party government would hold internationally supervised elections for a constitutional assembly that would create a new administration.

The plan also calls for a four-party national

See KHMER, Page 2

Worried by Global Climate? What the Visionaries Suggest Can Be Done About It

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As scientists and public officials urge painful and expensive measures to prevent climate change — reducing energy use, developing alternative sources of power, curbing production of destructive pollutants — visionaries are dreaming of more direct, if seemingly fantastic, countermeasures.

They are exploring extraordinary ways to combat pollution in the Earth's atmosphere and its threat of climatic upheaval.

They envision environmental wars fought with lasers that blast apart harmful chemicals, satellites that beam safe energy to Earth, micro-organisms that soak up pollutants and chemical-releasing airships that replace critical elements being removed from the Earth's atmosphere.

One aim is to counter the gases that produce the greenhouse effect, which is thought to be gradually warming the Earth, threatening to raise oceans and damage agricultural production. The current U.S. heat wave has

created a sense of urgency among scientists and government policy makers seeking ways to curb the impact of the greenhouse effect.

Another aim is to halt the breakdown of the ozone layer, which blocks the sun's ultraviolet rays.

Work on futuristic cures for

these pollution problems started in the 1970s and has accelerated in the 1980s as concern has grown about potential atmosphere damage.

Experts involved in the research stress that the ideas are often untested and could be risky.

Most experts agree that for now, preventing the release of harmful gases into the sky deserves far higher priority than efforts to fix a damaged atmosphere.

Yet the surge of creative thinking, they add, could ultimately

play an important role in the battle to stabilize the Earth's changing weather, especially if conditions take a dramatic turn for the worse.

"Some of this is mighty speculative," said Thomas H. Stix, a Princeton University physicist.

"But if we have a couple of summers like we just had, people are going to get pretty panicky over what we should do about it."

Key questions are whether the techniques are safe and feasible, and, if so, whether the potentially huge cost of carrying them out would be economically justified.

In addition, some experts warn that large-scale intervention in the Earth's delicate and poorly understood cycles of climatic chemistry could trigger unwanted side effects.

Backers of the research say its value often lies not so much in sparking concrete plans as in inspiring thought about how, ultimately, to deal with climate problems.

"This area has been given little

See CLIMATE, Page 3



Pedestrian wades a wet street Tuesday after Zurich was hit by its heaviest rains in decades.

Takeshita Apologizes For Slur on U.S. Blacks

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan has apologized to the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus for comments by a senior Japanese politician suggesting that American blacks often go bankrupt to avoid paying debts.

Mr. Takeshita made the apology, which was vaguely worded, in a letter to Representative Mervyn Dymally, a California Democrat and chairman of the Black Caucus.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry released a summary of Mr. Takeshita's letter, bearing Friday's date, but refused to release the text.

In Washington, the caucus said it had seen only an unsigned facsimile of the letter. Amelia L. Parker, director of the caucus, said, "Until we receive an actual signed copy of the letter, Mr. Dymally is not in a position to respond."

According to the summary, Mr. Takeshita said he regretted that the incident "wounded friends in the United States," and added that there was "no room or justification for racial discrimination." But he did not respond to the caucus's demands that Japan start a public

education program on racial issues.

Mr. Takeshita's letter came as Japan tried to close two incidents — one involving Michio Watanabe, a leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, another centering on Little Black Sambo figures on sale in department stores here — that brought sharp protests and threats of consumer boycotts from black groups in the United States.

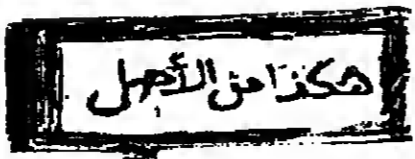
While the incidents were not widely publicized in Japan, the Japanese Embassy in Washington urged Mr. Takeshita and the Foreign Ministry to take the protests seriously so that, in the words of one Japanese diplomat, Japan is not "perceived as a nation of racists."

Mr. Watanabe, an outspoken man who is sometimes mentioned as a candidate for prime minister, made his comments late last month in a speech about American consumer habits.

Speaking generally about Americans, he said: "They use credit cards a lot. They have no savings, so they go bankrupt."

Japanese, he said, might commit

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Funeral Becomes Anti-Noriega Protest

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Arnulfo Arias Madrid, a three-time president of Panama and patriarch of the political opposition to military rule, has been buried in a funeral that turned into a massive outpouring of popular sentiment against the rule of General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

In what appeared to be the largest public show of opposition since Panama's political crisis erupted 14 months ago, tens of thousands of Panamanians flocked to a funeral Mass for Mr. Arias on Monday at the Metropolitan Cathedral in the old section of Panama City and lined the route to the cemetery.

the cortege shouted slogans against General Noriega and demanded "justice."

Mr. Arias, who would have been 87 Monday, died Wednesday of a heart attack in Miami, where he had been living in exile since last fall. When his body was flown to Panama City Saturday evening, it took five hours for his casket to be driven from the airport to the cathedral through streets jammed with thousands of people, many of them holding candles and opposition banners.

By putting a huge crowd into the streets of this capital — the population of which is about 800,000 — Mr. Arias achieved in death what the opposition has been unable to do in the last year of his life.

He had been elected president three times since 1940 and deposed each time. Last elected in 1968, he was removed in a coup by the late General Omar Torrijos after having held office for 11 days. Many Panamanians say that he also won the last presidential election in 1984 but was cheated of victory in vote frauds engineered by General Noriega.

would seize it. Strong-arm tactics and intimidation have kept opposition in check.

The opposition now also faces the task of uniting behind a new leader and deciding what position to take regarding general elections scheduled for May 1989.

"So far, there is no clear choice for leadership of a united opposition nor consensus on whether to participate."

Privately, some opposition leaders say the death of Mr. Arias, who had remained the predominant opposition figure despite deterioration of his faculties in recent years, removes a major stumbling block for opponents of the military-dominated regime.

"I think the physical disappearance of Dr. Arias is going to be a catalyst for all the opposition," said Juan Chevalier, a member of the board of directors of the Au-

thentic Panamanian Party. He said that if elections are held and the opposition participates, the opposition presidential candidate should come from this party, which he claimed is the country's largest.

Ricardo Arias Calderón, the leader of the Christian Democrat Party and the vice presidential candidate under Mr. Arias in the last election in 1984, also aspires to the political leadership of the opposition, however.

"We have to consolidate and make a united front now," said Ruben Carles, publisher of the closed opposition newspaper La Prensa and a member of the National Civic Crusade, a coalition of 200 opposition business and professional groups. But he said that in the absence of any opposition media or guarantees for a fair vote, "we have to go for a solution outside of elections."



Mourners at funeral of Arnulfo Arias Madrid in Panama City signal the "V," meaning "we will return," used by the former president.

Sweltering Heat Prolongs A U.S. Summer of Discontent

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — In what seems to be an endless August, the grinding heat all across the United States is stifling commerce and turning the summer into a season of peril.

Automobile workers have been sent home in Detroit because it was too hot to work. Universities and city halls have shut down for the same reason. And many restaurants and shops, especially those without air-conditioning, have watched customers lose their appetites and slither out the door.

In New York, the miseries of a torrid summer reached a nadir for thousands of people as the Consolidated Edison Co. cut off power to 16 of the largest apartment buildings on the Upper East Side of Manhattan to prevent a wider blackout.

The result, for more than 10,000 residents, was a bitter day without air-conditioning, elevators, running water, working toilets, lights, refrigerators and other amenities that had helped ease the strain of a summer that has rarely emerged from sweltering tropical miasma.

without power had to close, Mount Sinai and Metropolitan Hospitals voluntarily switched to backup power. Con Edison imposed an 8 percent voltage reduction on 250,000 Upper East Side residents, and there were dozens of minor medical emergencies, many involving elderly people in high-rise buildings.

Dozens of police officers searched buildings for elderly or infirm people, some of whom had to be carried down from high floors.

It was another day of record heat — 97 degrees Fahrenheit (36 centigrade) at mid-afternoon in Central Park, the National Weather Service said, eclipsing a 96-degree mark set 50 years ago.

So far, the average temperature of the nation has made this the 11th hottest summer since 1930.

But for countless Americans, grown testy, tired and sweaty, it seems difficult to believe that any have been hotter. Tempers are flaring in store lines, on highways and across dinner tables.

"It will get cooler," said Fred Godowski, a meteorologist at Penn State University. "It must."

hot summer had been caused by a shift in a high pressure system from the island of Bermuda, about 600 miles (972 kilometers) off the Carolina coast, to the upper Midwest. The reason for the shift, meteorologists said, was a mystery.

Lobster fishermen in New England have lost thousands of dollars to the heat, as their catches have died while being transported to market.

In Chicago, where winter weather is usually a matter not to be discussed in polite company, people are fantasizing about the ice storms that lie ahead.

In California and throughout much of the South, temperatures have been below normal this summer. But from the Rockies across the Upper Midwest to the Atlantic Seaboard, the heat has caused scores of illnesses and deaths.

The Little Brothers of the Elderly in Chicago, which supplies fans to the poor, has exhausted its supply. Utility officials in New England warned of blackouts unless consumers conserve use of air-conditioners.

In Chicago, the temperature has reached 100 on seven occasions this

U.S. Cities Hit Record Highs

The Associated Press

Monday was hot just about everywhere in the U.S. East and Midwest. Here are a few of the cities that hit record high temperatures:

Baltimore 103 degrees Fahrenheit (39 centigrade), old record: 97 in 1963; Indianapolis 96 (36), old record: 95 in 1936; Philadelphia 95 (35), old record: 95 in 1947; Washington, D.C. 103 (39), old record: 98 in 1985.

Condolences Are Sparse for Gulf Victims

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An appeal by the Reverend J.W. Canty for letters of condolence to the families of the 290 people killed on an Iranian airliner shot down by the U.S. Navy has drawn only a modest response from members of Congress.

The Episcopal priest in New York started his campaign shortly after the incident in the Gulf on July 3. He plans to deliver the letters to members of victims' families.

So far, on one in the Reagan administration has responded, but the priest has received letters from Representative Charlie Rose, Democrat of North Carolina, Representative Esteban E. Torres, Democrat of California, Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, and Representative Philip M. Crane, Republican of Illinois. Mayors Marion S. Barry Jr. of the District of Columbia and Annette Strass of Dallas have written. So have Gregory Peck and Jack Lemmon, film stars.

Father Canty's address is Post Office Box 6122, Grand Central Station, New York, New York, 10017.

summer. In Newark, New Jersey, the temperature reached 90 degrees Monday for the 18th straight day. In St. Louis, Mo., the temperature was more noted for its wintery, the temperature soared to 110 degrees in June.

Cooler weather was expected to reach the Northeast later this week, but a heated system was building again over the nation's interior, Mr. Godowski said. And the heat would soon be surging toward the Atlantic Seaboard, he added.

There was no assurance that September would not produce another spate of 90-degree weather, he said. Indeed, many regions of the Middle West have recorded 90 degree weather in October.

CLIMATE: Here's What the Visionaries Think Might Be Done About It

(Continued from Page 1)

thought," said Wallace S. Broecker, professor of geochemistry at Columbia University.

"At a minimum, a national society needs some sort of insurance policy on how to maintain a habitable planet."

One futuristic idea is to use giant lasers atop mountains to scrub harmful chemicals from the Earth's atmosphere, a concept pioneered by Mr. Stix at Princeton.

He calls it "atmospheric processing."

His lasers would be aimed at industrial chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, which are used mainly in refrigerators and in plastic foams.

Once released in the air, they rise high into the stratosphere where they destroy protective ozone.

Stratospheric ozone helps block ultraviolet light, which can cause skin cancer and eye damage and harm natural systems.

The laser system would break apart CFCs in the lower atmosphere before they had a chance to damage the ozone layer.

The concentrated light would be tuned to a frequency most easily absorbed by CFCs, which is in the infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Mr. Stix calculates that an array of infrared lasers around the world could blast apart as much as 1 million tons of CFC a year, equal to the current annual flow into the atmosphere.

In terms of feasibility, he said: "Some of the answers are known. Many aren't. A major question is whether you can get the laser's energy absorbed by CFCs and not other molecules, such as water vapor or carbon dioxide."

Another issue, he added, is to what extent the general atmosphere would absorb laser energy, limiting propagation of the beam.

A less exotic cure for ozone depletion would be to simply replace it.

Experts have proposed that bulk

ozone be produced on Earth and lofted into the stratosphere in rockets, aircraft or balloons.

Other ideas include firing aloft "bullets" of frozen ozone, or placing solar-powered ozone generators in high-altitude balloons.

Since ozone consists of three oxygen atoms, and atmospheric oxygen has two such atoms, raw material would be plentiful.

Leon Y. Sadler, a chemical engineer at the University of Alabama, writing recently in Chemical and Engineering News, proposed using a fleet of jets to dispense ozone.

His calculations showed that the number of planes needed to replenish the ozone would be equivalent to less than 2 percent of the aircraft that haul American freight.

But other scientists have calculated that the job would be many times larger.

"Ozone replacement would be a really massive, massive thing to do," said Michael C. MacCracken, head of atmospheric sciences at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

For now, all scientists stress the importance of reducing emission of ozone-destroying chemicals, as called for in a recent treaty.

On another front, scientists are proposing to counter the effects of carbon dioxide and other trace gases that are rapidly accumulating in the atmosphere.

These chemicals, the by-products of fossil fuel combustion, other industrial activities and deforestation, trap heat from the sun that would otherwise be radiated back into space, acting like a greenhouse.

One way to thwart such gases would be to increase the reflectivity of the Earth's atmosphere so that more sunlight is reflected back into space, said Mr. Broecker.

This happens naturally, he said, when volcanoes spew sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere.

In 1982, for instance, El Chichon, a volcano in Mexico, pumped about 8 million tons of sulfur diox-

ide into the atmosphere, causing a slight planetary cooling.

Mr. Broecker said about 35 million tons of sulfur dioxide would have to be transported to the stratosphere each year to counter the global warming produced by a doubling of the carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere, which is expected in the next century.

The job, he said, would require a fleet of several hundred jumbo jets.

"This is not a big expense compared to totally changing our reliance on fossil fuels," Mr. Broecker said in an interview.

But the method would have major drawbacks, he added, noting that it would increase acid rain and give the blue sky a whitish cast.

"The point is not that the strategy is necessarily a wise one, but rather, that purposeful global climate modification lies within our grasp," Mr. Broecker wrote in his book, "How to Build a Habitable Planet."

He added: "One hundred years from now the temptation to take such action may be high."

Other proposed ways to increase the Earth's reflectivity are equally drastic.

They include covering much of the world's oceans with white Styrofoam chips, which would reflect more sunlight back into space than regular ocean water, and painting the roofs of all houses white.

It is not known to what extent such actions might offset global warming.

Some dream of blocking sunlight before it ever reaches the Earth. Giant orbiting satellites made of thin films could cast shadows on the Earth, counteracting global warming.

Scientists have calculated that a series of satellites with areas equivalent to 2 percent of the Earth's

surface could compensate for a doubling in carbon dioxide.

Some space scientists have contemplated using such shields to make Venus less hot. The costs and benefits on Earth have not been determined.

Still another way of coping with greenhouse gases would be to try to remove them from the atmosphere.

Measures to conserve and plant new forests, which absorb carbon dioxide, are already being discussed by public officials.

More radical thinkers imagine encouraging the growth on a vast scale of tiny ocean organisms that soak up carbon dioxide.

Already, the oceans are believed to be dissolving much of the extra carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

One group of experts holds that proposals to counteract climatic damage are misguided, and that advanced technologies should be used to prevent such problems in the first place, mainly by eliminating dependence on fossil fuels.

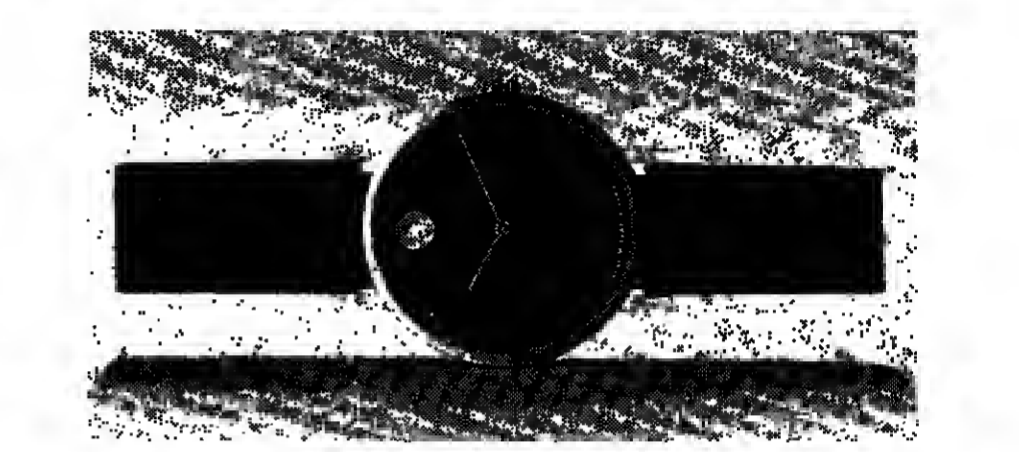
Drought Killing Yugoslav Crops

Reuters

BELGRADE — A drought and prolonged heat wave, with temperatures in some parts of the country reaching 45 degrees centigrade (113 Fahrenheit), have taken a heavy toll on crops in Yugoslavia.

Corn, sugar beet and other crop yields could be halved by the worst drought in 36 years, possibly triggering an explosion of agricultural prices in September. Inflation is already at 189 percent.

Drought conditions have led to numerous fires, which have destroyed thousands of hectares of forests and killed at least one person.



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Fill the West Bank Vacuum

What is to be done about nearly one million West Bank Arabs who face a loss of basic services now that Jordan has curtailed its role there? There is bound to be hardship since Israel is not likely to let the PLO or the United Nations pay civil service salaries. But the amount needed is modest. With some skill and courage Washington could usefully fill a vacuum.

Bush's Homage to the Right

At yet another jazz brunch in the French Quarter, a mix of cholesterol and music that seems to be the preferred form of entertainment at the Republican convention, Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming prominently displayed a big campaign button. It was blank. "This," he said, "represents in perfect simplicity the Dukakis platform. You'll be seeing a lot of it this year."

More Vitamins for the B-1?

One of the oldest defense disputes in Washington when Ronald Reagan came to office was how to replace the elderly B-52 bomber. By just saying yes and yes again, the new president appeared to resolve it. He recommended that the air force be allowed to build not merely the problematic Stealth bomber for the mid-1990s and beyond, which Jimmy Carter had authorized, but the more conventional B-1 bomber for the interim, which Mr. Carter had braved the defense community by canceling. For various reasons — the jobs involved, the election returns — the fact that Mr. Reagan used the interim plane a symbol of U.S. determination to "rearm" — Congress swallowed its doubts and went along. Case closed.

Other Comment

Dancing Around the 'T' Word
Democrats and Republicans have found common cause this year in refusing to talk sense about taxes to the American people. The Democratic platform was an exercise in evasion, with the dreaded "T" word not even appearing. The Republican platform is valuable on the subject of taxes but no more honest or realistic.

Injecting a Whiff Of McCarthyism

WHEN Vice President George Bush, before the Republican platform committee, called Governor Michael Dukakis "a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union," he injected into the campaign a pale whiff of the witch-hunting McCarthyite '50s.

L.F. Stone, the veteran Washington correspondent, in a comment contributed to The New York Times.

It's Time the Real George Bush Made Himself Known

By James Reston

NEW ORLEANS — The merry-makers at the Republican convention are not spending much time boning up on the history of their party, but it might help them win in November if they did.



OPINION

How Bush Can Trump His Rival

By David S. Broder

NEW ORLEANS — This is a test. What do the following words have in common? Canada, Nicaragua, Cuba, Poland, Libya, Grenada, China, Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria; they are all names of countries, but that is not the right answer.

Here is your second clue: They fit on the same list as president, Senate, House of Representatives, army, navy, air force, NATO, liberal, conservative, church, prayer and God.

Up to now, Mr. Bush has coyly avoided commitments on debate. While he has said he wants to go toe-to-toe with Mr. Dukakis, he has refused to sign up, as Mr. Dukakis did long ago, for the series of three presidential debates scheduled by the bipartisan commission created by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Shultz's Mideast Initiative Did Make a Difference

By Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

WASHINGTON — King Hussein's dramatic announcement that Jordan would relinquish its claim to Palestinian territory west of the Jordan River probably has generated more press speculation than the Middle East has seen since President Sadat announced in 1977 that he was prepared to travel to Jerusalem.

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In the Nevada Desert, a Cloud of Hope

By H. Allen Holmes

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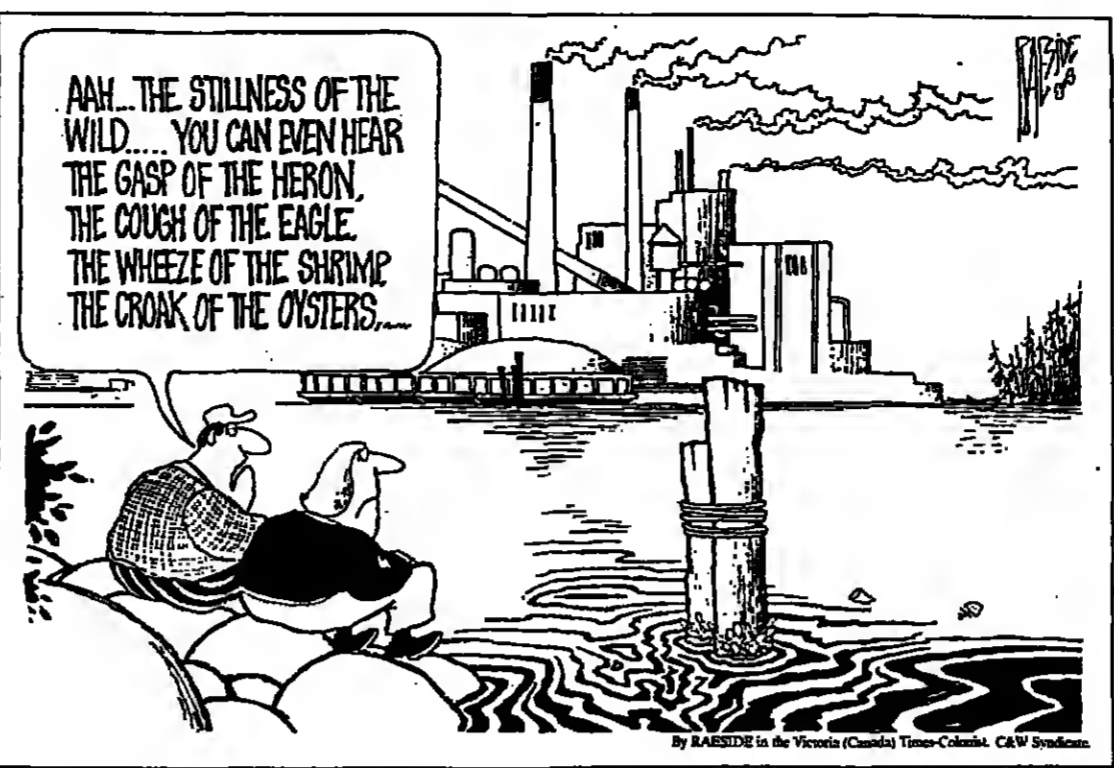
OPINION

The 'Tough-Guy' Drug Bill: It's Nothing to Brag About

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — With much bipartisan posturing, the U.S. House of Representatives has approved a "tough" anti-drug bill that will have about as much effect on the drug traffic as borrowing a phrase from the late Senator Everett Dirksen — as a "snowflake on the bosom of the Potomac."

No wonder. Even in an age of nuclear weapons, renewed racial problems, a battered and failing environment, huge deficits and staggering poverty, surveys indicate that Americans believe the drug traffic is the No. 1 national problem. So stop the shouting and get to work. Stop the shouting and get to work. Stop the shouting and get to work.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Iran Airbus Disaster: A Commander's Point of View

Regarding "In the Iran Airbus Disaster, a Question, Now, of Honor" (Aug. 5) by Anthony Lewis: On that sad morning when President Reagan was informed of the downing of the Iranian airliner, his statement was dignified and appropriate. He failed only by not ordering Admiral William Crowe and lesser lights to shut up until all the reports were in.

back the full amount of Social Security taxes you paid, and your monthly payments will rise with the cost-of-living index. It is a better deal than you think.

Shimoo Peres of Israel had previously visited Strasbourg. One wonders whether the same reasoning would apply to the head of the Irish Republican Army and Sir Geoffrey Howe. ROBERT B. GOLDMAN, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Paris.

This Voter Was Turned Off By Such a Fake Partnership

By Jackie Mason

NEW YORK — Who is a better American — the one who votes or the one who doesn't? I was always told that you were kind of irresponsible, ungrateful nincompoop if you did not vote, but I found out that the opposite is true.

When Mr. Dukakis is confronted with the Benetton issue, his replies would require you to wear a dunce cap to accept. We are not an exclusive party, he says, we are determined to include all Americans. But what is the purpose of a two-party system? The purpose is to give me a choice between two positions. If one party includes both positions, it has eliminated my right to choose one position against the other.

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Welcome to the circle. Rare Scotch Whisky. Image of a whisky bottle with a large 'B' logo on the label.

Burma Frees 51 Seized During Protests While Troops Enter Rangoon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BANGKOK — The authorities in Burma released 51 people Tuesday who were arrested last week during anti-government demonstrations in Rangoon, Rangoon radio said.

The radio said of those detained on Aug. 8-9, 51 were freed from Insein Prison and handed over to parents and guardians. The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said 47 of those released were students.

It did not identify anyone. Because of the dates given, it was doubtful that among those released were Burma's leading dissident, Aung Mye.

The radio also said 30 people arrested in Aug. 4-10 disturbances in Pegu, 45 miles (about 72 kilometers) northeast of Rangoon, were freed Sunday.

The releases were the first reported since the demonstrations ended last Friday with the resignation of President U Sein Lwin. The radio had said early on Aug. 9 that authorities had arrested more than 700 demonstrators overnight. Later that day, it reported 1,451 arrests in Rangoon but did not make clear if that included the figure of 700.

A large number of other dissidents were arrested before and after Aug. 8-9.

Meanwhile, diplomats said that Burmese troops backed by light tanks moved into central Rangoon on Tuesday to deter new protests. Reuters reported from Bangkok.

Rangoon-based diplomats, contacted from Bangkok, said a column of trucks carrying soldiers rolled into the city center, accompanied by light tanks and armored personnel carriers.

"It's fairly quiet, but very tense," said a diplomat.

Calm Appears Temporary
 Earlier, *Sein Myadans of The New York Times* reported from Bangkok: Diplomats said the students who led the five days of demonstrations in Burma last week are calling for more protests, and there is a growing sense that the calm in the capital will be a temporary one.

The students said that only their first demand had been met by the resignation on Friday of the Burmese leader, U Sein Lwin, according to reports reaching Bangkok.

"The thing is not over yet," said a Burmese in Bangkok who maintains contact with Rangoon.

"There is a lot of anger at the military and the government, and the people are not going to stop now."

The government and the central committee of the ruling party will meet Friday, apparently to name a

successor and possibly to address some of the grievances of the majority of Burmese who supported the protests.

Diplomats reached by telephone in Rangoon, and Burmese who have contact with the capital, said that wall posters calling for renewed protests had appeared at Rangoon General Hospital, where soldiers reportedly shot and killed two doctors, three nurses, and two Buddhist monks at the height of the violence a week ago. Hundreds were reportedly killed by soldiers during five days of demonstrations ending Friday.

The Japanese news agency Kyodo, one of the only agencies with a representative in Burma, reported that anti-government groups rallied in major cities Sunday and called for more demonstrations.

The government-owned radio station reported that the central Burmese city of Mandalay was also returning to normal, with shops open and bus service restored.



CRASH IN NORWAY — Rescue workers examine the wreckage of a Swedish tour bus carrying mostly youngsters that slammed into the wall of a tunnel in a mountainous area of western Norway, killing at least 15 of the 34 people on board. At least 11 of the dead were children and 10 of the survivors were listed as critical. The accident was at Eidsjord, about 193 kilometers west of Oslo.

Soviet Observation Of U.S. Blast May Aid Verification

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will give a team of Soviet scientists an extraordinary glimpse of the U.S. nuclear weapons program on Wednesday by exploding a hydrogen bomb below the Nevada desert under their direct inspection.

"For someone who has spent as much time here as I have," said Troy E. Wade II, the acting assistant secretary of energy for defense programs and a former test site manager, "it is really remarkable to have the Soviets here in the middle of our program." Mr. Wade spoke during a recent briefing for reporters at the blast site in Mercury, Nevada.

The explosion will be the first of two underground blasts intended to lead to an agreement on the U.S. administration's top priority in nuclear testing: the development of new measures to verify two arms

treaties — signed by the United States and Soviet Union in 1974 and 1976 — that the two countries have pledged to observe but have never ratified.

In the first such visit ever made, several dozen Soviet scientists have been stationed since May at the test site 65 miles (105 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. The scientists are there to observe the placement of a powerful weapon from the U.S. arsenal in a 2,000-foot (609-meter) hole and the installation of U.S. and Soviet electronic cables in another hole about 30 feet away.

If the bomb explodes as scheduled at about 7 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time, signals from the electronic cables will be transmitted directly to special trailers of U.S. and Soviet monitoring equipment that is positioned atop shock-absorbing blocks of foam one-third of a mile away, and to a control center filled with senior U.S. and Soviet nuclear officials situated 35 miles away.

The explosion, projected to have a force roughly equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT, will excavate an underground cavern the size of a football field. The shock wave will destroy between 500 and 1,000 feet of the U.S. and Soviet electronic cables, and ultimately cause the ground nearby to heave upward with a force 40 times that of gravity.

By measuring the rate at which the cables are crushed, U.S. and Soviet technicians will determine the speed with which shock waves moved through the rock and prepare separate estimates of the bomb's exact yield, or explosive force.

These estimates will allow the two sides to compare the precision of each other's cable systems, and possibly produce an agreement on the circumstances under which additional high-yield nuclear blasts might be directly measured.

The Reagan administration is seeking the right to use its electronic cables for monitoring Soviet nuclear tests projected to have an explosive force of more than 150 kilotons, or roughly 50,000 tons of TNT. The demand is motivated by a long-standing administration concern that the Soviets have violated the two testing treaties, which sought to limit nuclear tests to 150 kilotons.

This concern about potential Soviet cheating on the treaties has been widely questioned by independent scientists, including some employed by national nuclear weapons laboratories. The Office of Technology Assessment, a research arm of Congress, declared in May that a review of classified government data had turned up no evidence that the Soviets had violated the treaties.

But the Reagan administration declared in 1983 that the treaties must be modified to resolve the dispute before any additional test limitations were set. The move has sidetracked public and congressional pressure for a comprehensive ban on the tests.

The administration has asserted that the electronic cable measurements at close range are needed because they are far more accurate than traditional methods, which involve seismic sensing from great distances.

The Soviets resisted the new verification proposal until late last year, when they promised to accept the new measures as the first step toward sharply reducing either the number or frequency of U.S. and Soviet nuclear tests. The scheduled test in Nevada, and another explosion next year at the principal Soviet test site near Semipalatinsk, will be used to resolve remaining differences over such issues as the frequency of on-site monitoring.

The Soviets are willing to allow U.S. monitoring of only two of the average 10 tests a year that are projected to exceed 50 kilotons. They argue that more frequent measurements are unnecessary and intrusive.

Independent experts at the Office of Technology Assessment and various academic institutions have criticized the Reagan administration's proposal because the United States will be able to measure Soviet tests adequately with distant seismic sensors after only a few on-site inspections with the electronic cables.

In Sleepy August, Buzzing in Paris Is Rising to New Heights

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
PARIS — Even the beekeeper on the roof of the Opera has gone on vacation, leaving his bees to snarl unattended in the sun.

The ritual interlude of August has settled on Paris, a mighty ship suddenly becalmed. The natives have fled to the beaches and the mountains, draining the city of its wound-up nervous energy.

Yet, however familiar in its languid rhythms, every August in Paris has its oddities. The most intriguing of this summer is the case of several light airplanes that have mysteriously buzzed the capital at night, flying very low to avoid radar detection. The most recent trespasser buzzed over southern Paris on Sunday night.

The police speculate that, inspired by the German aviator, Mathias Rust, who landed his Cessna near Red Square, amateur French pilots operating out of small suburban airfields have organized an impudent competition to see who can linger longest over Paris by night. The record so far is three hours.

The authorities are not amused, and at the Elysee Palace, where President François Mitterrand works, security experts are said to be pondering whether the head of state's offices should have anti-aircraft defenses. Nightly, French po-

licemen have been perched on tall buildings and the Eiffel Tower to see if they can spy the nocturnal intruders. Helicopters and Mirage F-1s are on standby alert.

The satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* recalled that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, dismissed top military commanders after Mr. Rust alighted. In a mock scoop, the weekly announced that Prime Minister Michel Rocard had decided to dismiss the interior minister, Pierre Joxe, and the defense minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, for failing to down "our Super-Rust."

With so many Paris apartments empty, the police have been inundated with complaints about hair-trigger burglar alarms going off by mistake, unleashing ungodly howlings. Starting this week, fines of \$100 or more will be imposed for alarms that detonate accidentally.

A summer novelty is a structure that has arisen just south of the highway that girdles Paris, at Ivry-sur-Seine. It looks a little bit like the Eiffel Tower, but it is in fact a drilling rig erected by Elf-Aquitaine, which has invested more than \$10 million to search for oil under the capital.

While the French are looking for oil, Arabs continue to buy up choice Paris real estate. A Kuwaiti group has purchased the building

that houses Fouquet's, the Belle Epoque restaurant on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and plans to close it to make way for something more profitable and more in keeping with the new spirit of the avenue.

The new spirit of the avenue can only be called tacky. The Champs Elysées, once a synonym for elegance, has become a nest of fast-food joints, cheap clothing stores and souvenir shops, and its clientele today typically wears backpacks, not pearls.

Under repair at the crest of the avenue, the Arc de Triomphe is draped in a red, white, and blue gaudy covering. The noble monument sometimes looks as if it is in mourning for the sorry state of the avenue below, now perhaps shedding a tear for the impending September demise of Fouquet's, where Winston Churchill, Charlie Chaplin and Marlene Dietrich loved to dine.

Farther east in the emptied city, Mark Carlson, of Thousand Oaks,

California, was standing in a colossal U-shaped line of human beings that poked out of the entry to the Louvre, turned smartly north-northeast on the Rue de l'Amiral

Cochin, then cut west-northwest on the Rue de Rivoli.

"If you go to Paris and don't see the Louvre, you're breaking one of the Ten Commandments," said Mr. Carlson, 20, a student at California Lutheran College.

Nightly, French policemen have been perched on tall buildings and the Eiffel Tower to see if they can spy the nocturnal intruders.

U.S. to Pay UN Peacekeeping Dues While Withholding Regular Funds

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Reagan administration is adopting a "two-track" approach toward financing the United Nations, agreeing to pay for new peacekeeping operations while continuing to withhold its regular contribution, according to a ranking administration official.

The official, Richard S. Williamson, assistant secretary of state for international organizations, said the United States would maintain such a policy until it saw the results of an important budget meeting next month.

Mr. Williamson reaffirmed on Friday the Reagan administration's belief that the United Nations must accept further administrative reforms before the United States will pay the money it owes.

The General Assembly is to convene in a special session Tuesday to decide how to finance the force of 350 men that the Security Council is sending to the Gulf to monitor the cease-fire agreement between Iran and Iraq. The operation is expected to cost \$76 million in the first six months.

On Thursday, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is to meet with a committee of 21 UN members he has designated to advise him on the financial crisis facing the organization, which says it will run out of money in November largely as a result of the American failure to pay \$36 million in back dues.

Mr. Williamson said the administration was "ready to cooperate fully" over financing UN peacekeeping efforts in the Gulf and elsewhere. He reiterated Washington's hope that the oil-producing Gulf states, which stand to benefit most from the restoration of peace in the region, will make special contributions.

He said the United States would pay 31 percent of the remainder, its usual share of peacekeeping commitments.

He also pledged to provide the U.S. share of the proposed UN peacekeeping operation in Namibia, the territory also known as

South-West Africa, if current efforts to secure peace in southwestern Africa succeed. The cost of Namibia peacekeeping is tentatively estimated at \$700 million a year.

But Mr. Williamson said the administration was likely to wait until it saw what happened at a meeting of the UN budget panel, the Committee on Programs and Coordination, before agreeing to release \$44 million in dues owed last year and \$60 million of the \$144 million that Congress has voted for this year. The committee meeting runs from Sept. 6 to 19.

Before this money can be released, the administration is required to send Congress a statement that the United Nations is making progress toward administrative goals it set last year under U.S. pressure.

The administration and Congress started withholding money to encourage members to agree to changes designed to give the major contributors greater influence over spending and activities.

Calling the administration's two-track approach realistic and non-confrontational, Mr. Williamson said he wanted to "see a few more steps taken" toward the administrative goals.

Specifically, he said, the secretary-general had cut the UN staff by only 12.9 percent, compared with an agreement last year to reduce it by 15 percent. "We'd like the 15-percent target reaffirmed," Mr. Williamson said.

UN Forces in Iraq
 More UN peacekeeping forces flew into Baghdad to oversee an approaching cease-fire in the Gulf War, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

radar fighting continued around Kunduz but that the city was generally under the control of government forces.

Meanwhile, United Nations officials said here Tuesday they were "satisfied" that the withdrawal of Soviet forces was taking place according to the Geneva accords.

Pullout Delay Possible
 A government spokesman said Tuesday in Moscow that Soviet troops would not complete their withdrawal from Afghanistan earlier than the Feb. 15 deadline set by a UN-sponsored agreement because of the military situation there. The Associated Press said.

The Geneva agreements require all Soviet soldiers to be out of Afghanistan no later than next Feb. 15, but Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze has indicated that Moscow would like to have all its troops home before the end of 1988.

Rebels Said to Down Afghan Troop Plane

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service
KABUL, Afghanistan — Afghan guerrillas battling government troops around Kunduz in the north brought down an Afghan Air Force Antonov-32 troop transport carrying reinforcements to the provincial capital, killing the 39 soldiers and crewmen aboard, according to diplomatic and Soviet sources.

The plane was shot down Monday as it flew reinforcements for troops carried in earlier to try to push back a guerrilla force estimated at up to 30,000.

The guerrillas took over much of the provincial capital after Soviet troops withdrew under the terms of the Geneva accords.

"The plane was hit by a missile, probably a Stinger, and all are lost," a Soviet source said Tuesday. Stinger missiles are supplied by the United States.

The sources indicated that spo-

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American Charged as Guerrilla in Peru

Woman Is Arrested Again in Andes Killings Following Earlier Acquittal

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service



Cynthia S. McNamara, an American accused of leading a guerrilla attack in the Andes of Peru, being led into prison in Lima. Ms. McNamara was rearrested this month after a court earlier acquitted her.

LIMA — A woman given to traveling alone through the Andes by bus, attending local religious festivals and collecting Indian vestigals, Cynthia S. McNamara seemed an unlikely candidate to become the first American charged with belonging to the Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla group.

But by then, the soft-spoken Ms. McNamara had been caught in the labyrinthine web of Peru's legal system. She spent four months in jail alongside Shining Path guerrillas, who suspected her of being an American intelligence agent, before she was given "unconditional freedom" by a court in Lima.

Her freedom, though, was not unconditional after all. While a Superior Court reviewed the case, she had to report weekly to the police. Then, earlier this month, after the court had confirmed her acquittal and as she was preparing to leave Peru, she was rearrested to face a new trial on the same charges.

"If there were evidence of a dark conspiracy or of powerful people pulling strings," said a foreigner who has followed the case closely, "it all might be understandable. But most of the problem is the bureaucratic inefficiency of the legal system here."

Since there was no apparent basis for Ms. McNamara's rearrest under Peruvian law, the U.S. Embassy in Lima has expressed its concern to the government. Many Peruvian politicians and newspaper editors are convinced of Ms. McNamara's innocence and have protested her detention.

Yet, unless President Alan Garcia intervenes, the police still plan to try Ms. McNamara to Ayacucho and take her on an eight-hour, overland trip through an area rife with guerrilla activity to the remote town of Cangallo, where officials say she must stand trial.

By the time she became a suspect in the killings, Ms. McNamara was traveling in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. She did not return to Ayacucho until Dec. 5, 1987, and paid a courtesy visit to Mr. Rada. Upon leaving his office, she was arrested and held incommunicado for 10 days before being flown to Lima.

Soon afterward, both the witnesses to the Cangallo killings told a judge in Lima that she was not a "gringa" terrorist involved. But by then, the legal process was in motion.

It was only after her rearrest that the development of the case began to get absurd. The district judge in Cangallo, Cesar Amado Salazar, is a few weeks earlier he had met a "gringa" who had accompanied him for several days on a tour of villages. Mr. Rada had taken photographs of Ms. McNamara, which he said witnesses used to identify her as the terrorist, and her arrest was ordered.

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WIN A FORTUNE

Play the Northwest German Class Lottery

SUMMARY OF PRIZES

3 x 2 Million DM = 6,000,000 DM
19 x 1 Million DM = 19,000,000 DM
5 x 1 Million DM = 5,000,000 DM
240,417 PRIZES AT A TOTAL AMOUNT OF 206,021,000 DM

What is the Northwest German Class Lottery? It is an official lottery operated by the Federal States of Northwest Germany, which is state controlled. All lottery draws are held publicly.

How does it work? The entire lottery, extending over a six-month period, is divided into 6 classes. Each single class has 4 draws except the 1st class, which starts with a bonus draw, and the 6th class with 5 draws. The amount of money given away and the number of prizes increase with each class.

How much money is given away? The 81st Northwest German Class Lottery has a total of 206,021,000 DM in prize money. A jackpot of 1 million DM or 10 of 100,000 DM are given away in each of the first 24 draws. A jackpot of 2 million DM is guaranteed in each of the final 3 draws. There are also another 240,345 worthwhile prizes ranging up to 500,000 DM.

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THE REPUBLICANS IN NEW ORLEANS: Reagan's valedictory carries attack on Democrats and stout praise for Bush

Dukakis Shoots Back After Reagan's Speech With a List of 'Facts'

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service
NORTHBORO, Massachusetts — In a strongly worded response to President Ronald Reagan's speech in New Orleans, Governor Michael S. Dukakis threw the president's words back at him Tuesday by reciting a few "stubborn facts" and suggesting that the Republicans were afraid to raise them at their national convention.

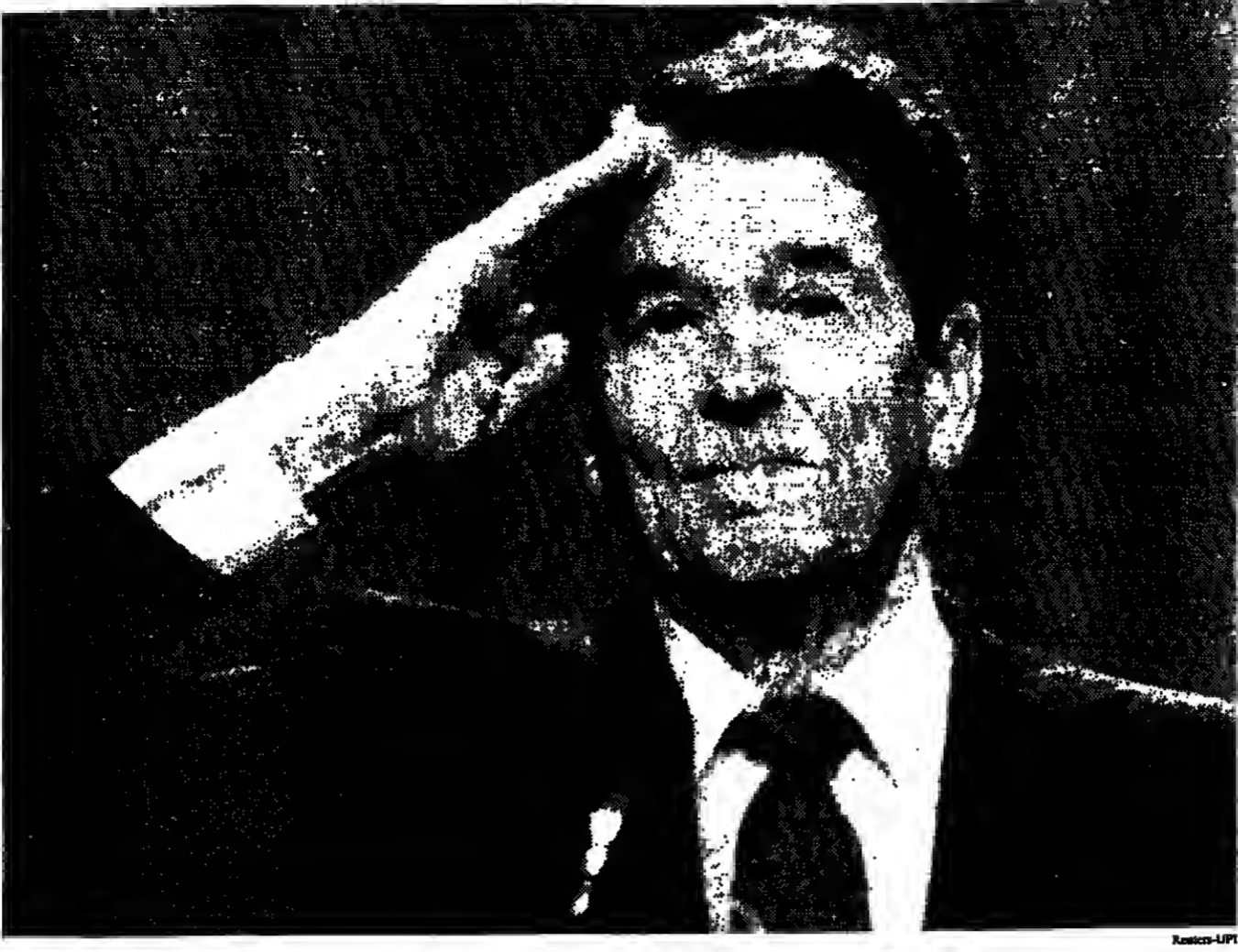
Mr. Dukakis, speaking at a news conference in central Massachusetts, shrugged off the suggestion that Mr. Reagan's speech Monday night and his personal popularity might help Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate for president.

Haig Is Caustic About Dukakis

The Associated Press
NEW ORLEANS — Alexander M. Haig Jr., former aspirant to run for the presidency on the Republican ticket, has called the Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, a "diminutive clerk." His sharp words drew a disclaimer from Vice President George Bush's campaign aides.

Evangelical Christians Are Crucial Voting Bloc

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service
NEW ORLEANS — When Devi Wilbur talks to God these days, the conversations often turn to presidential politics. And that unlikely development is a perfect demonstration of the impact that a member of the born-again named Marion G. (Pat) Robertson has had on the 1988 campaign.



President Reagan snapped a commander-in-chief salute at the Republican convention at the end of his talk.

For First Lady, Love From the First Fan

By Donnie Radcliffe
Washington Post Service
NEW ORLEANS — For Nancy Reagan, it was some finale: a cast of hundreds, an audience of thousands and a not-so-surprising surprise walk-on by the First Fan himself.



Former Senator Barry Goldwater responding to delegates' cheers.

Those are the consequences of eight years of borrow and spend, borrow and spend," Mr. Dukakis said. "Facts are stubborn things. These are the facts that we're going to be debating in the course of the next 85 days."

Mr. Dukakis said last week's increase in the prime rate, the interest rate banks charge to their best customers, was "going to cost every American family a lot of money."

Excerpts of Reagan Talk to Republicans

NEW ORLEANS — Following are excerpts of President Ronald Reagan's remarks to the Republican National Convention:
Eight years ago, we met at a time when America was in economic chaos — and today, we meet in a time of international distress and today with global hope.

BUSH: Vice President Says Indiana's Senator Quayle Is the Running Mate

(Continued from Page 1)
low-dried golden boy. But he set to work to erase that image and carved a niche for himself on the Armed Services Committee, where he specializes in matters involving the NATO alliance.

Nancy Reagan Explains Contact With Astrologer

The Associated Press
NEW ORLEANS — Nancy Reagan, the first lady, said Monday that she consulted an astrologer on President Ronald Reagan's travel schedule because she was "obsessed with his safety" after he was shot in March 1981.

Schedule of the Main Events

- NEW ORLEANS — Following is a list of the main events scheduled this week at the Republican National Convention.
Wednesday
0001 GMT: Convention called to order by Representative Robert H. Michel.
0015 GMT: Senator Phil Gramm of Texas nominates George Bush.
0230 GMT: Roll call of the states.
0330 GMT: Announcement of the nominee.

Reagan Lauds Bush As Man of Courage And Salutes Party

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW ORLEANS — President Ronald Reagan has offered stout words of support for Vice President George Bush, and he saluted the Republican Party that had made Mr. Reagan its hero and lifted him to the White House.

Mr. Reagan also carried the attack to the Democratic Party, a process that the Republicans are likely to continue right to their convention's close on Thursday.

Mr. Reagan said he had seen Mr. Bush "up close," and pronounced him "someone who's not afraid to speak his mind" and who "never runs away from a fight, never backs away from his beliefs and never makes excuses."

Reagan Lauds Bush As Man of Courage And Salutes Party

There's still a lot of brush out on the ranch, fences that need repair and horses to ride," Mr. Reagan said. "But I want you to know that if the fires ever dim, I'll leave my phone number and address behind just in case you need a foot soldier."

Reagan Lauds Bush As Man of Courage And Salutes Party

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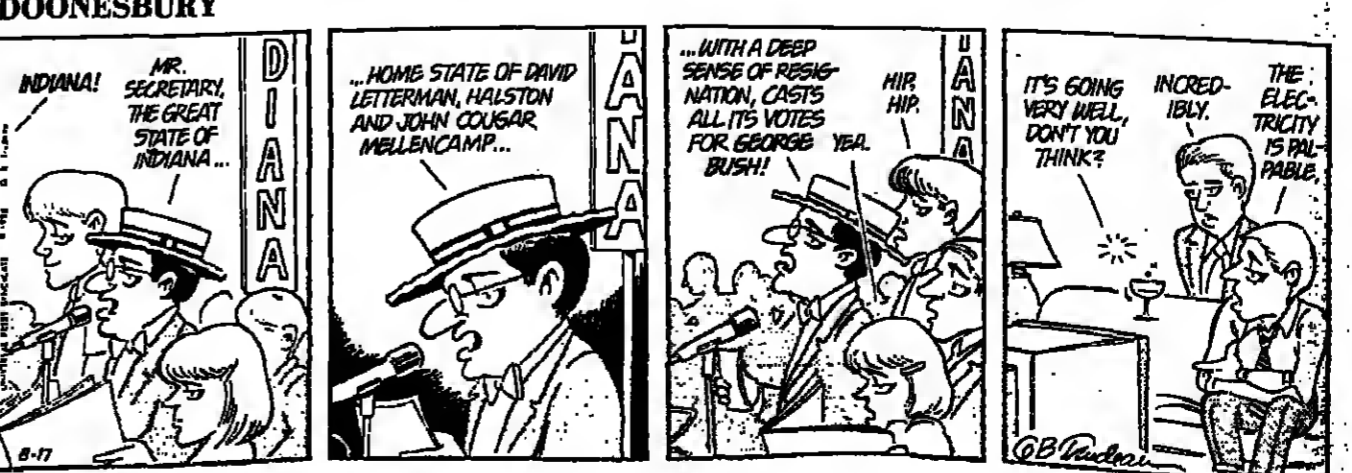
Reagan Lauds Bush As Man of Courage And Salutes Party

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Rex Harlow In a Still

By Benedict Nightingale
LONDON — I.M.S. ...
The article discusses the political situation in the UK, mentioning the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, and the role of Rex Harlow.

A collection of financial data and market indicators, including 'NYSE Most Active', 'Dow Jones Bond Averages', and 'Dow Jones Industrial Average'. It includes various numerical values and percentages for different market segments.



ARTS / LEISURE

Rex Harrison Cast Adrift In a Still Admirable Play

By Benedict Nightingale

LONDON — J.M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" has been described as the key comedy of the Edwardian era, a period much given to agonized self-searching about matters of class and rank...

THE LONDON STAGE

include publicly trashing her mother's reputation and bluntly suggesting that she drove the young man to suicide. And here, warily perched between, is the daughter's friend and Mrs. Klein's protégé, a human weapon and war zone, despite her attempts to remain neutral.

probably be gripping even if the subject were an ordinary, unassuming Mrs. Klein. Here is a successful but somewhat embattled career woman, trying to stay aloof after her son's unexplained death...



Rex Harrison as Lord Loam, left, and Edward Fox as Crichton.

Visit of Kabuki Troupe Raises a Storm in Seoul

By Fred Hiatt

SEUL — Dancers from the Bolshoi Ballet will soon perform here and Milan's La Scala will open the Olympic Arts Festival...

grown among many Koreans. Anti-American demonstrations have been the most visible result, but polls show that Japan is less popular among Koreans than the United States...

The Lost Letters of Lucia Joyce: What Price Family Privacy?

By Caryn James

IT sounded like a literary scholar's nightmare, the sort of dream that creeps up after too many nights analyzing "Ulysses" into the wee hours.

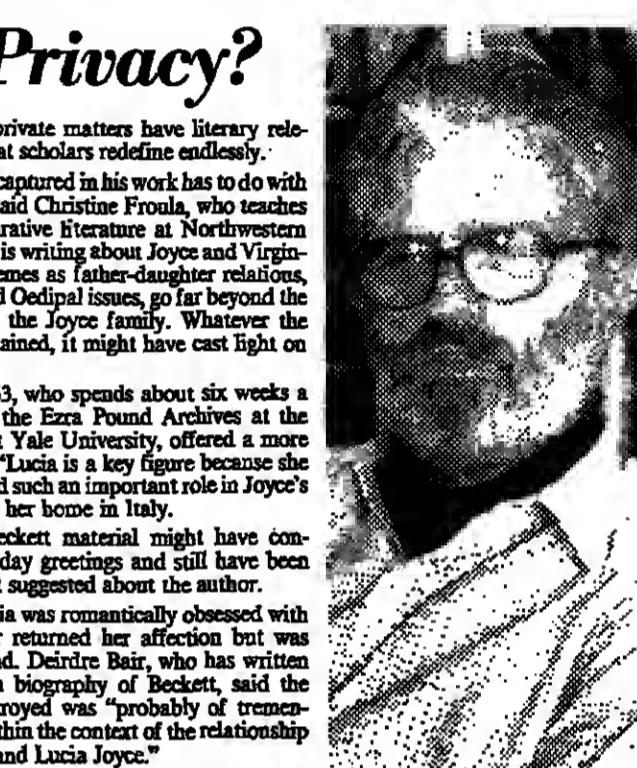
and a letter to Lucia — but he would not say when they were written or what they said. No one can know the value of the material. Lucia Joyce's private life has been a subject of literary debate since her youth...

Deciding when private matters have literary relevance is an issue that scholars redefine endlessly. "What Joyce has captured in his work has to do with family dynamics," said Christine Froula...

Stephen Joyce in Paris

By Fred Hiatt

Stephen Joyce, 63, who spends about six weeks a year as curator of the Ezra Pound Archives at the Beinecke Library at Yale University, offered a more personal response...



Stephen Joyce in Paris.

Table with 5 columns: NYSE Most Actives, Market Sales, NYSE Index, AMEX Diary, NASDAQ Index. Includes stock symbols like Philad, NYSE, and market statistics.

Table with 5 columns: Dow Jones Band Averages, NYSE Diary, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Index. Includes market averages and trading data.

Table with 5 columns: NASDAQ Diary, AMEX Most Actives, AMEX Stock Index. Includes NASDAQ market data and AMEX stock performance.

Table with 5 columns: NYSE Overcomes Trade Data. Includes market news and trade volume information.

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Freeing business people
Panasonic
Office Automation
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1988

for creative tasks.
Panasonic
Office Automation
Page 11

MADISON AVENUE

**Giants Seek to Join Forces
In the Battle for Europe**

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Several of the world's largest advertising agencies, apparently believing that they are not large enough to contemplate joining forces to negotiate for and buy time and space from broadcasters and publishers. Europe is their current interest, but the United States may not be far behind.

Last week, the Omnicom Group, the second-largest ad agency holding company, and Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide, the fourth-largest, confirmed widespread industry rumors that they were holding discussions about consolidated media buying. J. Walter Thompson had been part of these talks, but dropped out. Young & Rubicam and Foote, Cone & Belding are also considering a joint European media buying unit, which would supplement a media buying firm that Y&R is beginning in the Netherlands next month with Ogilvy, Thompson, Leo Burnett and two others. These and other combinations would follow the move to consolidate all of Saatchi & Saatchi's various media buying operations in Britain.

There is frenzied activity ahead of the planned EC unification in 1992

More combinations will undoubtedly ensue. "Everybody is talking to everybody," said Michael Dresser, the executive vice president for media at Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt, which is also exploring joining a European buying network. The immediate cause of this frenzied activity is the planned unification of the 12-nation European Community in 1992, which will eliminate barriers in a market of 320 million people, one-third larger than that of the United States.

Increasingly, Europe will be served by broadcasters whose reach extends beyond national boundaries. (The first pan-European soap opera is scheduled to begin airing next year.) While there were only 38 television channels in all of Western Europe in 1982, today there are 93, and two years from now there will be 110, according to a report by Young & Rubicam.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING, once tightly restricted by individual governments, has been keeping pace. Television ad spending, which was less than \$6 billion in 1986, was \$8.3 billion last year and is expected to grow to almost \$13 billion in 1990, according to a study by Saatchi & Saatchi.

In Europe, unlike the United States, advertisers and their agencies have for several years been able to receive significant discounts by purchasing print space, and lately broadcast time, in bulk. Independent media buying services in France were the first to take advantage of volume buying.

In defense, the established ad agencies began to form buying pools on a country-by-country basis. Pan-European buying units are a natural evolution. But the underlying reason the large agencies are examining media buying combines is fear.

One worry is Saatchi & Saatchi and its ability to control the European — if not the global — media market by collecting its separate media buying operations into a single unit. While Europe is the current focus of the Saatchis' interest, Allen Banks, executive vice president and media director of Saatchi & Saatchi DFS Compton, confirmed that the agency is having "informal, conceptual discussions" about combining its media buying functions in the United States as well.

Even more, agency executives fear the new media barons. Rupert Murdoch, Robert Maxwell, Silvio Berlusconi and a handful of others own an eye-larger chunk of the world's newspapers, magazines and television networks. Mr. Murdoch's agreement last week to buy Triangle Publications Inc., which includes TV-Guide, underscored for the agencies the growing power of a select few publishers.

The rival agencies contemplating media buying combines insisted that conflicts for clients whose products compete are simply not an issue.

Komatsu, Dresser Plan Unit

\$1.5 Billion Sales Seen for Venture

DALLAS — Dresser Industries Inc. and Komatsu Ltd. of Japan are to set up a construction-equipment manufacturing and marketing joint venture for the Americas that is expected to have first-year sales of more than \$1.5 billion, Dresser announced Tuesday.

Komatsu is the world's second-largest construction-equipment maker after Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States. The Japanese company's growth was a key factor behind the dilution of Caterpillar's dominance of world markets in the mid-1980s and the two giants have since been fierce competitors.

Dresser supplies products and services for the energy, mining and construction industries. The new joint-venture company, Komatsu Dresser Co., will be owned equally under an agreement effective Sept. 1, which will give it exclusive manufacturing and marketing rights for construction and mining equipment for the North, Central and South American markets, Dresser said.

The joint-venture company, to be based in Libertyville, Illinois, is expected to have sales of more than \$1.5 billion in its first year of operation. Komatsu Dresser will begin operating with total assets of more than \$1 billion and a total manufacturing capacity of 3.5 million square feet (325,000 square meters).

The venture will also have exclusive marketing rights worldwide for large electric wheel mining trucks. Komatsu had sales of 740.6 billion yen (\$5.56 billion) in 1987, down 6 percent from the year before, while Dresser reported sales of \$3.12 billion for the year, against \$3.66 billion in 1986.

Caterpillar's sales rose 11.7 percent to \$8.18 billion in 1987. Ralph Ytterberg, a senior vice president for operations of Dresser, has been named chairman and chief executive of the venture, while Haruhiko Umeda, a director of Komatsu Ltd., has been elected president and chief operating officer.



Mr. McColl in Charlotte. His experience with bid real-estate loans should come in handy.

McColl Takes on a Texas Challenge

Head of NCNB Has Big Plans for First RepublicBank

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Hugh L. McColl Jr. learned a long time ago about the danger of confronting big challenges head-on.

Some 30 years ago, on the lacrosse fields at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, he was bashed so hard by an opposing player that he was knocked unconscious. "I bit all the way through my tongue," recalled Mr. McColl, who said he weighed only about 145 pounds (66 kilograms) in college. "Lacrosse is a free-flowing game. Somebody my size could get brutalized. But I was very agile and very fast."

Mr. McColl, chairman and chief executive of the NCNB Corp., a bank holding company based in Charlotte, is still taking on the big boys. And it will take all the agility he can muster to handle his latest challenge. The North Carolina banker has just leaped into Texas to take over that state's biggest banking franchise.

Two weeks ago, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. accepted NCNB's bid to run the ailing First RepublicBank Corp. of Dallas, the latest major bank to succumb to the faltering Texas economy. NCNB will manage the resulting new entity — called the NCNB Texas National Bank — for two to three months, under its deal with the agency. It then plans to invest up to \$240 million for a 20 percent stake in NCNB Texas.

NCNB also has a couple of years to decide which loans to keep on its books and an exclusive five-year option to buy the remaining 80 percent from the insurance corporation. What is more, it gets a chunk of the tax-loss carry-forwards that were piled up at First RepublicBank's 40 subsidiary banks — a potential tax savings of about \$700 million.

See NCNB, Page 13

Operating Rate At U.S. Factories Hits 8-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. factories mines and utilities produced at 83.5 percent of their capacity in July, an increase of 0.4 percentage point from June and the highest rate in more than eight years, the Federal Reserve Board said Tuesday.

The brisk rate was another indication that export-led demand and high levels of capital spending in U.S. industry were pushing factories to the limit of what they can produce without expanding. Economists noted that the resulting production bottlenecks and the higher wages paid to factory workers on overtime shifts could set off price increases in the United States.

Reports of high capacity utilization in previous months were one of the factors that led the Fed last week to raise its benchmark discount interest rate to 6.5 percent from 6 percent. The higher rate on loans to banks was meant to discourage borrowing and therefore curb demand for goods and services.

Figures released last week showed that wholesale prices rose by 0.5 percent in July, the highest monthly rate since March and an annual rate of 5.7 percent. The rate for all of 1987 was 2.2 percent. "The likelihood of inflation is raised because more parts of the manufacturing sector are showing evidence of running at full capacity," said Robert Dieli, a senior economist with Northern Trust Co. in Chicago. "The Fed is trying to sustain stable growth, but that's easier said than done."

"Times are good, friends. If you're going to get a raise, you better ask for it now," Mr. Dieli advised. "High rates of capacity utilization have tended to forecast business cycle peaks. It increases the likelihood that the next move will be down."

The 0.4-point increase in operating rates of U.S. mines, factories and utilities was the largest increase since November and takes the rate close to the previous high of 83.7 percent in March 1980, the Fed said. The July rate was the highest since that month.

Increases were widespread throughout the industrial sector, with special strength in materials industries, the Fed said. The operating rate at all factories climbed to 83.7 percent of capacity, up from 83.2 percent in June. The average over the past 20 years is 80.6 percent. Factories making durable goods, items expected to last at least three years, saw their operating rate rise to 82.3 percent of capacity, up from 81.7 percent in June while plants producing nondurable goods saw the operating rate rise to 85.8 percent, up from 85.4 percent. Mining, which includes oil and See FACTORIES, Page 15

OECD Warns U.K. May Have To Raise Taxes

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development told Britain on Wednesday to beware of inflation and said it must cool a consumer spending boom, by raising taxes if necessary.

The OECD said in its annual report on the British economy that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's free marketeering and tax-cutting Conservative government might need to raise taxes in its 1989 budget. "There is no assurance that the economy will slow down of its own accord, and inflationary tendencies need to be closely watched," it said. "If at the time of the next budget domestic demand is continuing to grow excessively," it said, "then it might be desirable for fiscal policy to be tightened."

The government spurred consumer spending by cutting taxes. The boom was fanned by cheap credit, with bank base lending rates falling to 10-year lows of 7.5 percent earlier this year. Since then, rates have been raised to 11 percent.

Currency Rates

Aug. 16
Cross Rates
Amsterdam 1.725 2.69
Brussels (a) 3.275 4.91
Frankfurt 1.867 2.78
London (b) 1.785 2.69
Milan 1.285 1.92
New York (c) 1.781 2.69
Paris 4.91 7.25
Tokyo 123.8 184.5
Zurich 1.864 2.78
1 ECU 1.165 1.73
1 SDR 1.289 1.92

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich (figures in other columns New York closing rates)
Commercial rates: To buy one pound; to buy one dollar; to buy one Swiss franc; to buy one Japanese yen; to buy one Deutsche mark; to buy one Italian lira; to buy one French franc; to buy one Hong Kong dollar; to buy one Singapore dollar; to buy one Australian dollar; to buy one New Zealand dollar; to buy one South African rand; to buy one South African rand; to buy one South African rand; to buy one South African rand.

Other Dollar Values
Currency Per \$
Argentine austral 1.176
Austrian schilling 13.760
Belgian franc 40.339
Brazilian cruzeiro 263.5
Canadian dollar 0.725
Chinese yuan 1.56
Danish krone 6.46
Deutsche mark 1.936
Ecu 1.165
Euro 1.165
French franc 6.55
Hong Kong dollar 7.8
Indian rupee 46.8
Italian lira 1.366
Japanese yen 143.6
Korean won 180.0
Mexican peso 16.6
New Zealand dollar 1.28
Norwegian krone 4.76
Portuguese escudo 200.48
Spanish peseta 166.64
Swedish krona 4.66
Swiss franc 1.936
Taiwan dollar 36.4
Thai baht 5.5
Turkish lira 1.80
U.S. dollar 1.00
West German mark 1.936
Yen 143.6

Forward Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day
Pound sterling 1.706 1.711 1.712
Japanese yen 131.57 131.35 130.80
Deutsche mark 1.889 1.894 1.895

Interest Rates

Aug. 16
Eurocurrency Deposits
Dollar 1-month 4.4-4.5%
2-month 4.4-4.5%
3-month 4.4-4.5%
6-month 4.4-4.5%
1-year 4.4-4.5%

Key Money Rates Aug. 16
United States
Discount rate 5.00
Prime rate 8.75
Federal funds 7.25
Call money 7.25
3-month Treasury bill 7.25
6-month Treasury bill 7.25
9-month Treasury bill 7.25
1-year Treasury bill 7.25

U.S. Money Market Funds
Merrill Lynch Money Assets
30-day average yield: 7.25
Telocator Interest Rate Index: 8.20

Gold
Aug. 16
New York 422.50
London 422.50
Paris 422.50
Zurich 422.50
Frankfurt 422.50
Amsterdam 422.50
Brussels 422.50
Milan 422.50
Stockholm 422.50
Copenhagen 422.50
Oslo 422.50
Helsinki 422.50
Reykjavik 422.50
Nairobi 422.50
Lagos 422.50
Accra 422.50
Dakar 422.50
Nouakchott 422.50
Conakry 422.50
Freetown 422.50
Lomé 422.50
Cotonou 422.50
Yaounde 422.50
N'Djamena 422.50
Bangui 422.50
Brazzaville 422.50
Lubumbashi 422.50
Kinshasa 422.50
Luanda 422.50
Harare 422.50
Gaborone 422.50
Windhoek 422.50
Lusaka 422.50
Nairobi 422.50
Dar es Salaam 422.50
Mombasa 422.50
Addis Ababa 422.50
Nairobi 422.50
Lusaka 422.50
Nairobi 422.50
Dar es Salaam 422.50
Mombasa 422.50
Addis Ababa 422.50

De Beers Doubles Its Profit

JOHANNESBURG — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. of South Africa, which controls about 80 percent of the world's diamonds, posted on Tuesday after-tax profit of \$19 million (R335 million) for the first half of 1988, more than double the 1987 figure.

The result followed profit of 393 million rand in the corresponding period last year. Market analysts said it confirmed a recovery in the world diamond market after a five-year slump that started in 1981. De Beers stock rose by 1.10 rand on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to close at 39.35 rand.

The company lifted its interim dividend to 45 cents a share from 27.5 cents a year ago. Analysts also noted that a recent slide in the value of the rand had boosted De Beers' profits in local currency terms because worldwide diamond sales are transacted in U.S. dollars.

During a five-year depression in the diamond business from 1981 to 1986, De Beers held back diamonds from the market and substantially increased its stockpile of gems, a tactic that paid off as demand slowly recovered.

"The very essence of De Beers' operations is to keep demand and supply in equilibrium," Neville Huxham, a company spokesman, said. "The performance of the diamond account confirms that this is now the case."

Mr. Huxham called the results "a signal out of De Beers that the world diamond market is in very good shape."

"Indications are that sales will continue to be satisfactory in the second half of the year," the company said in a statement.

Pre-tax profit jumped to 1.19 billion rand from 639 million rand, while net profit including income from associated companies climbed to 1.26 billion rand from 589 million rand. Leading stockbrokers in London and Johannesburg last week predicted pre-tax profit of around 1 billion rand, and even the most optimistic forecasters put the interim dividend at no more than 35 cents a share.

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Floating-Rate Notes
Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Askt. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citibank, etc.

Dollars
Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Askt. Lists various dollar-denominated securities.

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Advertisement for international investment services.

U.S. Futures
Table with columns: Section, Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various U.S. futures contracts.

Grains
Table with columns: Section, Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various grain futures contracts.

Food
Table with columns: Section, Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various food futures contracts.

Metals
Table with columns: Section, Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various metal futures contracts.

Livestock
Table with columns: Section, Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various livestock futures contracts.

Currency Options
Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, Underlying, Strike, Call, Put, Last. Lists various currency options.

Financial
Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Treasury Bills, etc. Lists various financial instruments.

Dividends
Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield. Lists various companies and their dividends.

Deutsche Marks
Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Askt. Lists various Deutsche Mark securities.

Japanese Yen
Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Askt. Lists various Japanese Yen securities.

ECU
Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Askt. Lists various ECU securities.

Other Funds
Table with columns: Fund Name, Assets, etc. Lists various other funds.

London Commodities
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various London commodities.

Paris Commodities
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various Paris commodities.

London Commodities
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various London commodities.

Spot Commodities
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various spot commodities.

DM Futures Options
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various DM futures options.

S&P 100 Index Options
Table with columns: Index, Price, etc. Lists various S&P 100 index options.

U.S. Treasuries
Table with columns: Maturity, Yield, Price, etc. Lists various U.S. Treasury securities.

Bank Makes Form Payment From Accounts of Fred Lee
Text article about a bank's payment from accounts.

Market Guide
Table with columns: Market, Price, etc. Lists various market indicators.

Commodity Indexes
Table with columns: Index, Price, etc. Lists various commodity indexes.

Stock Indexes
Table with columns: Index, Price, etc. Lists various stock indexes.

DM Futures Options
Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. Lists various DM futures options.

Advertisement for Ford's Europe, Maxwell Details, and other services.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford's European Sales Up 8% in Half

COLOGNE — Ford Motor Co. had record European sales of 779,000 cars in the first half of 1988, an increase of 9,500 from the corresponding period of 1987.

Peugeot's Revenue Rose 22% in Period

PARIS — Peugeot SA's consolidated sales rose 21.6 percent to 71 billion francs (\$11.1 billion) in the first half of 1988, the automaker reported Tuesday, but it cautioned that the second-half increase would not be as robust.

Sales of Ford's Sierra model rose the most rapidly in Britain, Italy and Spain, while in West Germany sales of the smaller Escort and Orion models advanced the most.

First Chicago and Pritzker Are Reported To Study Purchase of Continental Illinois

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp. is believed to be studying the purchase of its long-time rival, Continental Illinois Corp., market sources said.

Imaginative investment bankers might find ways for a buyer to use Continental Illinois's tax benefits, a banking lawyer said.

Maxwell Details Macmillan Bid Financing

WASHINGTON — Maxwell Communication Corp. said it plans to finance its tender offer for Macmillan Inc. with up to \$2 billion in bank loans and up to \$400 million of cash and securities.

Ltd., which was organized at the request of Maxwell.

Proceeds from the notes will be used to finance Maxwell's \$80-a-share bid for Macmillan. Maxwell put the total cost of the offer at \$2.37 billion.

NCNB: McColl Faces a Challenge After the Takeover of a Troubled Bank in Texas

(Continued from first finance page) ruthlessly disregard for tradition at the banks he takes over.

Local leaders in Charlotte described Mr. McColl as a progressive mover and shaker — a man who has helped to spur the local economy, to improve education and race relations and to rebuild a once-blighted urban center.

father told him, "We're getting along fine without you," and helped him get a job with the American Commercial Bank in Charlotte.

Mr. McColl took over. And he was tough when it came to criticism.

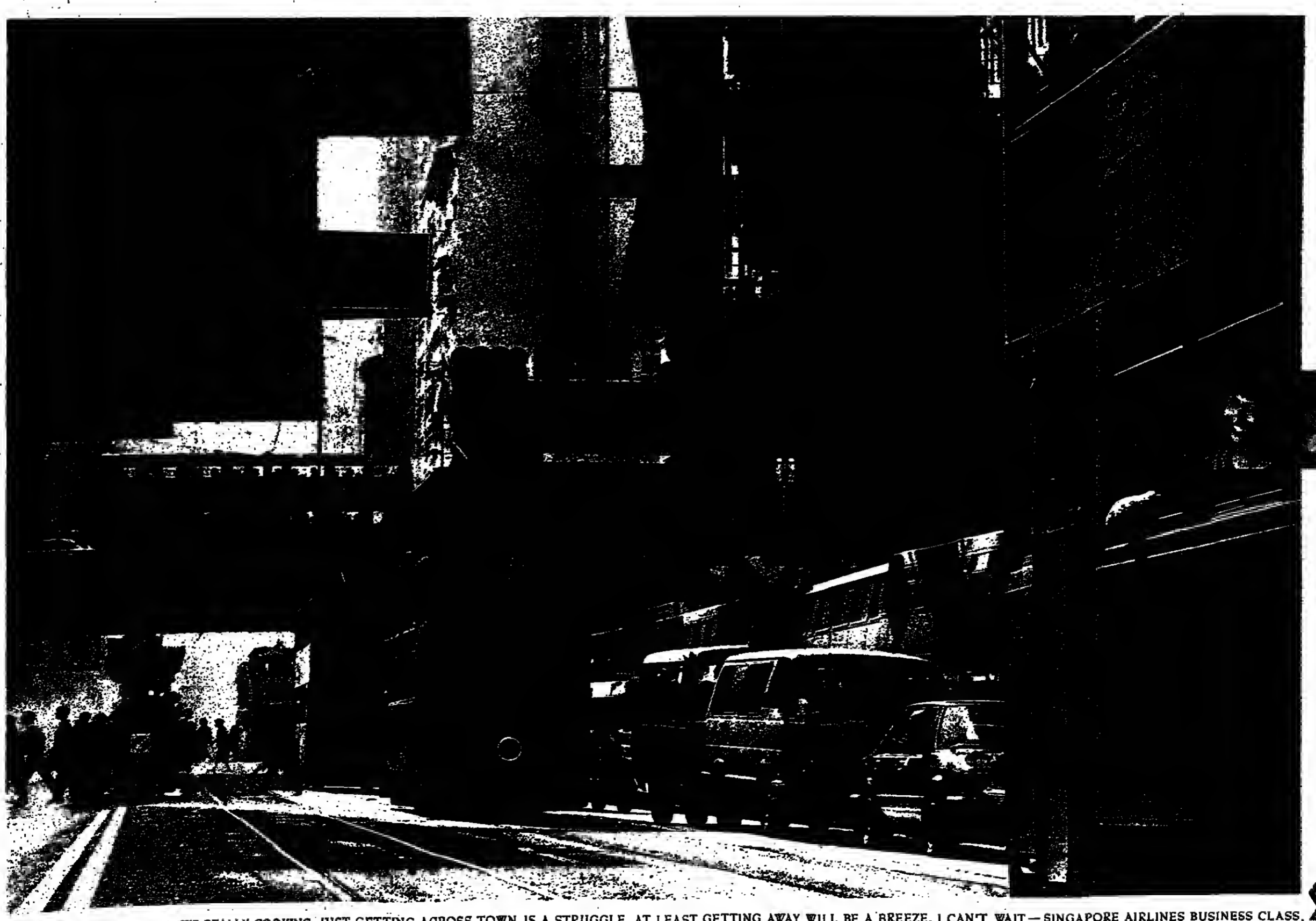
to business and leadership, an approach he used in the last hours before the FDIC reached its verdict on five competing bids — including proposals from Citibank and Wells Fargo & Co. — for First Republic Bank.

On Thursday, the NCNB invasion began. The executives assigned to Dallas set up a communications center at the Sheraton Dallas, two blocks from First Republic Bank's headquarters.

IBM Markets New Programs Using Artificial Intelligence

RYE BROOK, New York — International Business Machines Corp. unveiled a number of software programs Tuesday designed to provide corporate and home computer users with advice on topics from equipment design to home mortgages.

The finest hotels in the world offer CNN INTERNATIONAL 24 Hour Global Television News to their guests. "Ask for it at your hotel!" Consult your travel agent or send an SAE to: CNN International Sales Limited, 25/28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB for a list of CNN affiliate hotels.



SUMMER IN THE CITY, AND IT'S REALLY COOKING. JUST GETTING ACROSS TOWN IS A STRUGGLE. AT LEAST GETTING AWAY WILL BE A BREEZE. I CAN'T WAIT — SINGAPORE AIRLINES BUSINESS CLASS.

CURRENCY MARKETS

TRADE: The U.S. Deficit Expanded Sharply in June

(Continued from Page 1) American purchases of foreign goods were concentrated in clothing, office equipment and heavy machinery. Shipments of consumer goods increased by \$700 million. However, oil imports declined to \$5.7 billion in June from \$3.94 billion in May.

The U.S. deficit on trade in manufactured goods rose to \$13.61 billion in June from \$10.99 billion in May. U.S. exports of aircraft fell, as did those of electrical and industrial machinery, communications equipment and power-generating equipment.

In addition, the U.S. farm-trade surplus fell to \$27.8 million in June from \$1.15 billion the month before. William T. Archey, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said a near-\$1 billion increase in imports of capital goods was related to the report Monday of a 0.8 percent increase in U.S. industrial production and Tuesday's report that American industry operated at 83.5 percent of capacity in July, the highest level in more than eight years.

"There are really beginning to be capacity problems," forcing U.S. companies to go offshore because they cannot meet the needs for capital goods from the United States, Mr. Archey said.

Jay Goldinger, an economist with the Beverly Hills brokerage firm Capital Insight Inc., predicted that the trade deficit would drop and finish the year in consistent single-digit figures.

The gap with almost all major U.S. trade partners worsened in June. As usual, the deficit with Japan was the largest, at \$4.4 billion, up \$300 million from May. The deficit with Western Europe rose \$700 million to \$1.9 billion, while at \$1.1 billion, the deficit with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was unchanged.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Country, Unit, and Rate.

Bonds Recover To Finish With Small Advance

NEW YORK — Bond prices rose on Tuesday, overcoming early losses suffered when the government reported a larger-than-expected U.S. trade deficit for June.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond ended at 97 3/32, up from 96 30/32 at the close on Monday. The yield fell to 9.41 percent from 9.43 percent.

After falling 9/32 point in early trading and having its yield rise above 9.5 percent, the long bond recovered along with the dollar and then gained strength from a short-covering rally.

Despite the trade figures, bonds rose as the market hoped the gap would be down again in July, said Elizabeth Reiner of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. (Reuters, AP)

Trade Gap Seen Heralding Higher Interest Rates

NEW YORK — The surprising large U.S. trade deficit for June, with a steep rise in imports, underscored the urgency for higher interest rates to curb vigorous domestic demand, economists said Tuesday.

At the same time, they said that the grudgingly slow pace of underlying improvement in the trade accounts suggested that the dollar's recent strength is inappropriate.

The U.S. merchandise trade gap widened to a seasonally adjusted \$12.54 billion in June from a revised \$9.76 billion in May. Imports jumped 5.7 percent to \$39.4 billion, while exports also fell, by 2.4 percent to \$26.8 billion.

Economists said the United States faces a grave dilemma over its trade position. In order to quell demand, even higher U.S. interest rates will be needed. And, while the currency markets will probably respond to the trade figures by taking the dollar lower in coming days, that path ultimately leads to higher inflation.

Bank of China Will Raise Interest Rates

BEIJING — China will raise interest rates for savings and loan institutions in an effort to curb inflation and persuade people to keep their money in banks, the central bank announced Tuesday.

A spokesman of the People's Bank of China said on state television that rates on deposits will rise by about 17 percent on Sept. 1 and rates on loans will increase by about 14 percent.

Low interest rates have been a major reason for widespread panic buying in China this year. With inflation running at about twice the level of interest rates, people have found it uneconomical to keep their money in banks.

FACTORIES: Operating Rate Hits 8-Year High

(Continued from first finance page) gas well drilling, rose to 82.3 percent, up from an operating rate of 81.7 percent in June.

The nation's utilities, working to meet increased air conditioning demands prompted by the summer heat wave, operated at 84.2 percent of capacity in July, up from 83.4 percent in June.

The operating rate at primary metals plants reached 89.5 percent in July, the highest level since July 1979.

The automobile operating rate was 71.4 percent in July after 75.3 percent in June, the Fed said. For non-electrical machinery, the rate rose to 82.6 percent from 81.7 percent and for petroleum refining it rose to 84.9 percent from 84.5 percent.

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Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. The list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

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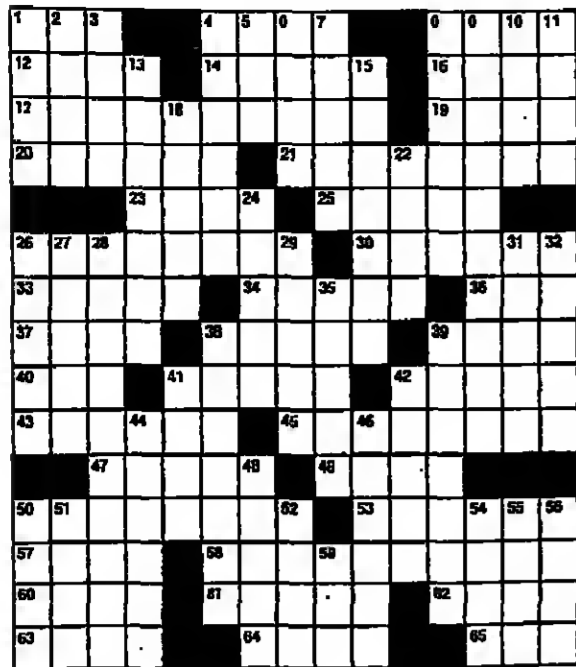
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Tuesday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, and Change.



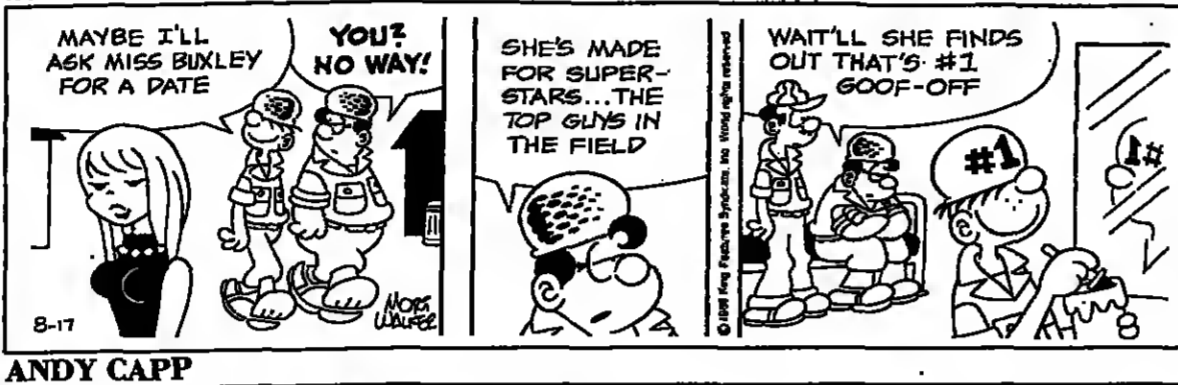
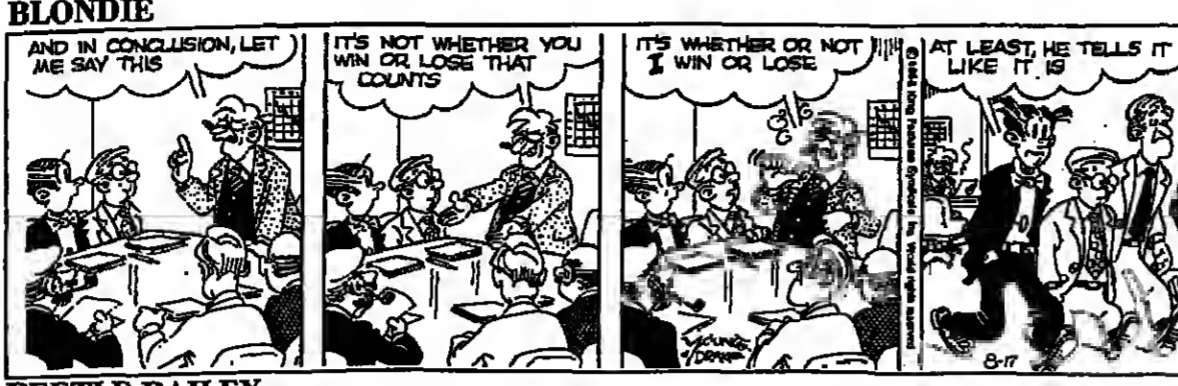
ACROSS 1 Goddess of plenty 4 Remunerated 8 Carangid fish 12 Customary function 14 Of sight 16 Biblical weed 17 CHIC ENIG. PAL gets fruit 19 Sicilian city 20 Volume in a pew 21 Brine 23 O.T. book 25 Aeschylus creation 26 Gave a shave and a haircut 30 Twelfth U.S. President 33 Objects of adulation 34 Renaissance fiddle 36 Be in arrears 37 The King, foe of Oz 38 French Cubist painter 39 Pale green moth 40 Middle of a palindrome 41 Senegal's capital 42 Become attenuated, with "off" 43 Souchong receptacle 45 They try hard

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JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a list of words to find.

WEATHER: Table showing weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.



World Stock Markets: Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and others.

BOOKS: JACK OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER STORIES by Elizabeth Spencer. 184 pages. \$15.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by George Core. The publication of this book, composed of two short stories and three long stories, shows again how gifted a writer Elizabeth Spencer is.

BRIDGE: By Alan Truscott. John Rayner and Michael Roche of Toronto, Canada, and Dan Gertsman and John Toy of Buffalo, New York, trailed by 52 imps into the final 16 deals of their Spingold match August 1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP: THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN by Tom Clancy. 1. ALASKA by James A. Michener. 2. TO THE BEST, by Barbara Taylor. 3. DOCTORS, by Edith Segal. 4. THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES, by Tom Wolfe. 5. ZOLA, by Danielle Suel. 6. TIMOTHY'S GAME, by Lawrence Sanders. 7. LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. 8. TILL WE MEET AGAIN, by Judith Kerr. 9. THE ICARUS AGENDA, by Robert Ludlum. 10. A TRIFLE OF TIME, by Tony Hillman. 11. THE SHELL SEEKERS, by Rosamunde Pilcher. 12. LIBRA, by Don DeLillo. 13. PEOPLE LIKE US, by Dominic Dunne. 14. ROCK STAR, by Jackie Collins.

Advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Viola Wins' and 'Vantage Point'.

SPORTS

Presidents and Hod Carriers Play Hard on Soccer's Street of Dreams

"Then, with that faint fleeting smile playing across his lips, he faced the firing squad; erect and motionless, proud and disdainful, Walter Mitty, the undefeated, inscrutable to the last."

—James Thurber International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Take away the firing squad, substitute a modern equivalent (say soccer's penalty shoot-out), and Walter Mitty lives for sure.

From presidents to hod carriers, for hours of industry to doctors in the front line against disease and malnutrition, there lurks the fantasy of becoming the hero of a game among men chasing a windbag.

President Samuel K. Doe, the 38-year-old head of state of Liberia, is apparently as keen on his prowess on the soccer field as were Idi Amin and Papa Doc Duvalier.

Playing at being one of the boys — a star without pulling rank — Doe revels in the guise of sharpshooter for his own team on a pitch in his presidential grounds. "Some of the opponents are sometimes afraid to tackle me too hard," he is quoted as saying, "but I've told them there's nothing to worry about. When I score, I want to feel I've scored a genuine goal."

"Yes, excellency, you probably are. You may be the most capable goal-scorer in West Africa. But were I an opponent, I'd ease up just a teeny-weeny bit on the tackling. Before pulling the trigger of a challenge, I'd not lose sight of the fact that you shot from master sergeant to the top eight years ago by assassinating President William Tolbert.

Tackling he may look, but staying on Doe's right side must preoccupy those invited to play at his court. They will need no reminding that last month, Doe announced the violent death of his former deputy, Major-General Nicholas Podier.

According to Doe, his exiled former ally was shot while attempting an 11-man invasion. Doe shrugs off the rumor that Podier was lured back to be done in by his leader.

Either way, the game goes on. One wonders whether the president might not occasionally yearn to change places with real players.

Take Vinny Jones. Two years ago he carried bricks on building sites near London. His unbridled weekend soccer passion was spotted by the cinderella club Wimbledon, and last May he became a central figure in a dream come true when Wimbledon beat Liverpool to win the FA Cup. Doe doubtless saw it, because there is virtually no place on earth that such a finale is untelevised.

The prize was won by the hunger Liberia's Samuel Doe: "I want to feel I've scored a genuine goal."

ing, oo scowling and no clenched fists. If I can stay clean, so can the fans."

But Jones won't lead by example when Wimbledon and Liverpool — Cup winner and English League champion — contest the Charity Shield, the new season's traditional curtain-raiser, at Wembley on Saturday.

Jones was sent off four days ago during a friendly pre-season match against amateurs on the tranquil Isle of Wight. Wimbledon was romping to a 6-0 victory when Jones, for no apparent reason, elbowed an opponent in the face.

His victim, local postman Dave Woodhouse, was convinced "I was marking Terry Gibson at a corner," he recalled, "when Jones shouted, 'Get out of the way, Gibbo' and came straight at me with his elbow."

Jones was sent off by the referee,

and Manager Bobby Gould ordered him out of the sight of the 1,500 spectators and sent him straight to the bus. Gould then dropped Jones from the Charity Shield match and fined him two weeks' pay — about £2,000 (£3,400).

The players' union condemns Jones as an unwarranted club figure. The FA has banned him for three championship matches and on Tuesday Wimbledon extended its ban on him indefinitely.

Dismissing wicked thoughts of what might happen should Samuel Doe and Vincent Jones ever compete, it still occurs to me that here you have a president who professed by violence with notions of the spirit of the game, and a player whose violence is destroying a reasonable talent.

They are extremes linked by desire. The sport embraces millions more: Gianni Agnelli has more love than any other Italian, yet covets the skill to perform for his beloved Juventus rather than the money to constantly buy men to play for him.

And while Agnelli might give anything to be so blessed, Socrates of Brazil all but resented the time that his ability took from his life. Socrates, who led Brazil at two World Cups, once shouted at a pack of press pursuers: "I'm not a footballer, I am a human being."

More than that, a human with a calling. Socrates came full-time to soccer at 25 and a qualified pediatrician. In Brazil he combined, to some degree, his game and his conscience, but in 1984 he chagred big lire to Fiorentina in Italy.

It was a calamity. "My body was there, my spirit was in Brazil," he admitted. "As a footballer I could get much quicker to the financial basis I needed for what I really wanted to do — be a doctor to the poor."

Two years ago, at 33, he gave up soccer when perhaps another million dollars (and he had already squeezed out of it) to return to São Paulo, where the underprivileged queue up at his surgery.

Given the pace of modern life, I don't doubt there are kids who have no notion of the doctor's fame. And Socrates, having used his physical gift, can appreciate its transient value.

So, it seems, can Europe's finest player, Rudolf Gullit. While passing through London last weekend, Gullit considered for a moment the question of what it means to have led the Netherlands to the European championship in June.

"That day, and the next, you could see happiness on every face — from a 6-year-old to a 90-year-old. But the day after that it was back to reality... People had to work, and I went out holiday."

Bob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times



Minnesota's Gary Gaetti was safe on this sixth-inning steal Monday night, but caught his spikes and sprained his left knee and ankle.

Viola Wins No. 19 as Twins Edge Tigers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DETROIT — To win the American League Cy Young Award, Frank Viola will need help from the designated baseball writers who vote on the honor. To have a chance at defending his World Series

is 35-11 lifetime at Tiger Stadium and 18-31 elsewhere in the league.

Brewers 4, Orioles 1; In Milwaukee, Ted Higuera pitched a five-hitter over eight innings and Jim Adduci doubled home two runs to lead the Brewers. Higuera (9-8) allowed one unearned run, struck out nine and walked none.

Royals 12, Rangers 3; In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson hit a triple and two doubles and George Brett had a two-run homer as the Royals drubbed Texas. Danny Tartabull, Frank White and Kurt Stillwell also had two-run doubles. Ranger pitchers walked six batters in the first three innings.

Braves 4, Pirates 3; In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Ken Oberkell's two-run triple in the seventh dropped the second-place Pirates 5 1/2 games behind New York in the Eastern Division. With Pittsburgh ahead 3-2 after six innings, Terry Blocker singled and moved to second on a sacrifice. Ron Gant singled him to third, knocking Bob Walk out of the game. Morris Madden, making his first appearance of the season after being recalled Sunday from the minors, surrendered Oberkell's shot to right field. Walk, who hasn't won since July 20, lost his fifth straight start.

Astros 7, Padres 3; In Houston, Gerald Young and Terry Puhl had two-run singles in a four-run seventh that rallied the Astros. Nolan Ryan (9-10) won for the first time in four starts since July 27 and teammate Glenn Davis hit his 23rd home run of the year, his first since July 22.

Dodgers 1, Giants 0; In Los Angeles, a fourth-inning sacrifice fly by Franklin Stubbs gave Tim Lincecum (9-4) his sixth consecutive victory. Belcher and Jesse Orosco combined for the Dodgers' 13th shutout of the season; only the New York Mets, with 16, have more.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

most valuable player title, he'll need assistance from his teammates. Viola posted his major-league leading 19th victory Monday night in pitching the Minnesota Twins to a 2-1 triumph over the Detroit Tigers. The left-hander gave up a run on three hits in the first inning, but only four hits thereafter in raising his record to 19-4 in his quest to break Roger Clemens's two-year hold on the league's Cy Young Award.

Viola, 10-2 with a 1.94 earned-run average in his last 12 starts, is four victories ahead of Clemens (who has lost three in a row) and Dave Stewart of Oakland for most victories in the league.

But Viola is more concerned with how many games second-place Minnesota trails the Athletics in the Western Division. "What do individual honors mean in a team concept?" he said. "Baseball's a team game."

"We're in a position where we have to win," said Manager Tom Kelly, whose Twins pulled to within eight games of the A's. "We have to stay close. We need to be in a position so that when we do play Oakland we have a chance. We can't afford to get much farther behind."

John Moses hit a tie-breaking home run with two out in the seventh inning for the winning run. Moses, whose only other home run this season came June 6 at Chicago, lined a 2-2 pitch by Walt Terrell over the right-field fence for his fourth hit of the night. Terrell (6-10)

Buffalo Nears Attendance Record

NEW YORK — More than a few baseball people scoffed when Buffalo, New York, was mentioned during the major league winter meetings last winter as a possible expansion city. True, the Bisons had led the American Association in attendance in 1987, drawing 497,760 people to the crumbling War Memorial Stadium while finishing third in the four-team Eastern Division.

But Buffalo had only been back in organized baseball for nine years after its former franchise was forfeited to the International League in 1970. And then there was the city's legendary weather.

Now, four months into the current season, even skeptics who doubted Buffalo's viability as a big-league contender may be changing their minds. Buffalo's attendance record is being challenged by the city's new downtown stadium, the Bisons appear on their way to setting an all-time major league attendance record.

After 58 home dates, they had drawn 958,286 spectators — a per-game average of 16,522. With 13 home dates left, Buffalo is virtually certain of breaking the minor league attendance record of 1,052,438, set by the Louisville Redbirds of the American Association in 1873, the only minor league club ever to go over the million mark in attendance.

Buffalo, in second place in the Eastern Division, nine games back of Indianapolis, expects to surpass the million mark Wednesday, when the Bisons play Omaha in a day-night doubleheader. On Friday (weather permitting) they should set a new mark at an already sold-out night game against Omaha.

As of last Friday, the Bisons had outdrawn three major league clubs: the Chicago White Sox (867,032), the Seattle Mariners (759,980) and the Atlanta Braves (763,091).

"I know a lot of people were skeptical about Buffalo as a major league baseball town," said Robert Rich Jr., president of Bison Baseball and a locally based frozen foods company. "But we've put the numbers on the board, as we knew we would. Based on our performance, I feel we deserve a shot at a major league franchise. But that's not why people have been coming out. They're coming to the ballpark because of the stadium, its location, so good baseball and have a good time."

And the weather? "The second game of the year had to be suspended because of some snow and cold weather, but that happens in some big league cities," Rich said. "Otherwise, it's been great. Most people don't realize it, but summers in Buffalo are warm and, as a rule, beautiful. And that's when most baseball games are played, isn't it?"



Liberia's Samuel Doe: "I want to feel I've scored a genuine goal."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for TENNIS and BASEBALL, listing Pro Leaders and Major League Standings.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL: JIM WAUKES—Archived Bill Schroeder, catcher, from the 15-day disabled list. Picked Paul Altobelli, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for Monday's Line Scores and Major League Standings.

GOLF

Table with columns for PGA Leaders and EARNINGS.

FOOTBALL

Table with columns for National Football League and BUFFALO—Walved Vince Amala, running back; Reggie Burns, wide receiver; Zane Gorton, linebacker; and Pete Kirtland, nose tackle.

VANTAGE POINT/Peter Alfano

A Little Perspective on a Couple of Fronts

NEW YORK — The commotion has died down. ... Life goes on in Chicago. ... The earthshaking hockey trade between the Edmonton Oilers and the Los Angeles Kings did not result in talk of a secessionist movement in Canada or finally send southern California sliding into the Pacific Ocean.

Admittedly, last week was a departure from the customary humdrum affairs of August, but let's keep things in perspective: The Gabs and a hockey player were involved, neither over world trading ourselves over during the summer.

Night baseball came to Wrigley Field 50 years after its time and Wayne Gretzky was sent from the Oilers to the Kings. Just like that, two sports institutions were tampered with — and George Steinbrenner wasn't even involved.

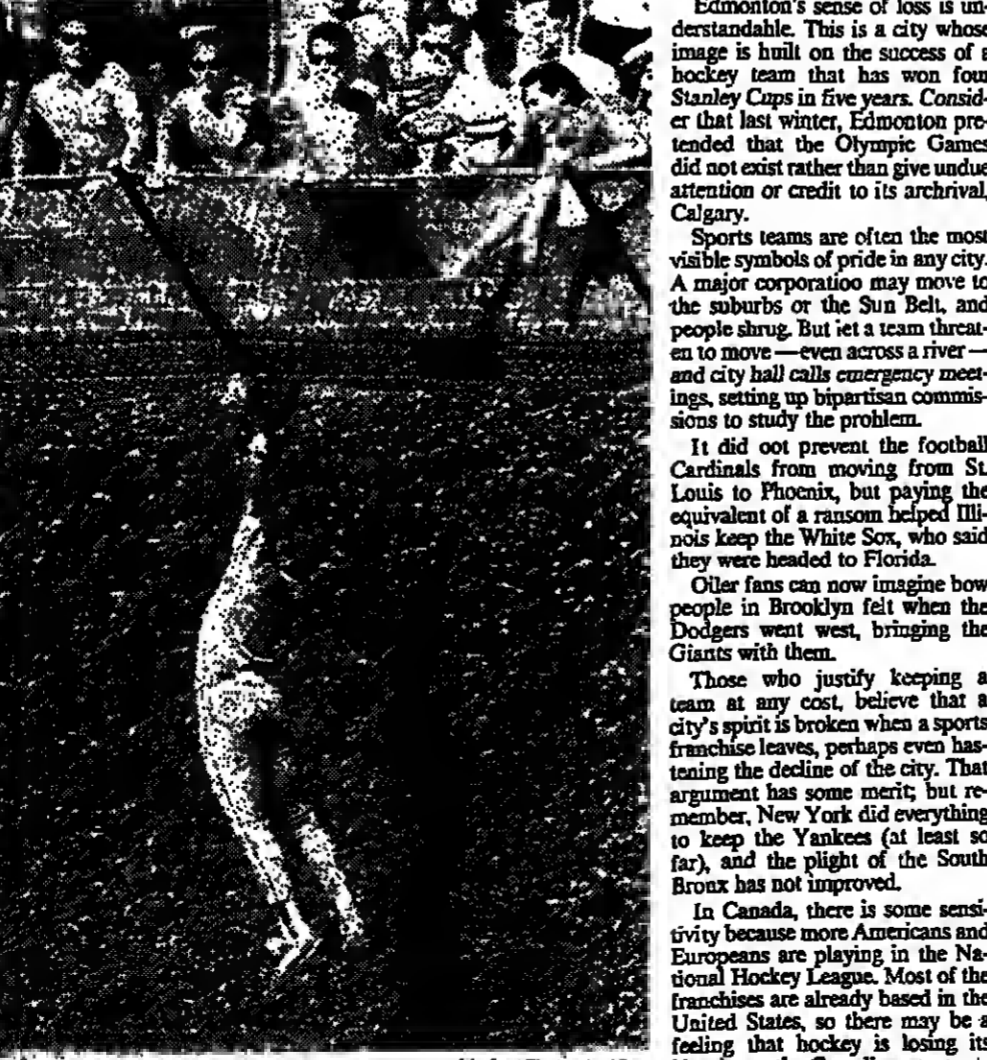
Years from now, people in Edmonton will probably ask, "Where were you the day Gretzky was traded?" the way Americans remember the assassination of John F. Kennedy and New Yorkers talk about the two blackouts.

In Chicago, some fans were probably rooting for a blackout last Monday and Tuesday nights, a sign that the One Great Scorer (not Gretzky) was unhappy about artificial lighting. They got the next best thing — a rainout of the Monday game.

Ultimately, night baseball at Wrigley Field is not going to have a profound effect on the Cubs, who have shown they can lose under any conditions. Besides, Chicago has had street fights for some time now, and even night baseball, thanks to the White Sox.

Still, even those who are not traditionalists will acknowledge that the rest of the week took a strange turn once the lights were turned on in Wrigley. It was as if there were an alignment of planets overlooked by astronomers, and Nostradamus. What other explanation was there for the fact that Gary Carter of the New York Mets hit a home run and threw out a baserunner in the same game?

Turning on the lights at Wrigley Field may have even convinced Peter Pocklington, the Oiler owner, that nothing is sacred, and he was free to trade Gretzky, who is called



Deep right field at Wrigley Field, home of the Cubs, on a clear day.

Great the way you'd call your friends Skip or Chuck. Maybe Pocklington had a point when he talked about the size of Gretzky's ego. No matter, Gretzky is a national hero in Canada — with the possible exception of Calgary and Montreal. Sending him to Los Angeles leaves Canada with one less natural resource.

Although Los Angeles is often viewed as a foreign country even in the United States, Canadians reacted as if Gretzky had gone to the Soviet Union. He had just been married in Janet Jones, a U.S. actress, in what was ballyhooed as Canada's version of a royal wedding. A honeymoon in Los Angeles would have been understandable, but the thought of the best hockey player who ever lived moving to Surf City must be terribly depressing to Canadians.

Los Angeles, as the O'Malleys, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, John McEnroe and countless relatives of New Yorkers will attest, does have its appeal. But it is difficult envisioning 12 guys with Coppertone tans playing a pickup game of hockey on Laguna Beach.

And as usual, whenever the sports steals the headlines, it always appears to be in a negative manner. Gretzky's tearful departure and Pocklington's kind words have deteriorated into an exchange of charges and countercharges, as each side tries to blame the other for the trade. Once again, hockey principals are fighting in public.

So the Great Gretzky hockey's Bambis has lost more of his innocence, and Pocklington has lost some fan support. Those who get too emotionally involved with a sports team should understand that the Dodgers and Giants proved it can happen here, too.

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OBSERVER

The Briefcase Brigade

By Russell Baker NEW YORK - Lately I tense up and start to worry whenever I see young white men in business suits...

By "young," I refer to something about their appearance, rather than their birth dates. They have the unworldly look of men who have never been awakened in the night...

This look has become shockingly common on U.S. senators since a successful television face became essential to membership in that organization...

White men who don't have it, in spite of being younger than Moore, include David Letterman, Ivan Lendl and Michael Douglas. If I saw Letterman, Lendl or Douglas in business suits standing around outside the courthouse...

I would probably assume they were being sued by their agents. Arriving home, I might feel swell about having seen such famous guys at the courthouse.

I drag the courthouse into this because that's where young white men in business suits are particularly awful to see in my neck of the woods.

From experience, I know such groups are either real-estate speculators or lawyers for real-estate speculators, and they are up to their ears in some disgraceful scheme to disfigure the community for a disgusting profit...

Observation of the full American spectrum persuades me that young white men in business suits, especially if carrying briefcases, port-

end bad news wherever they turn up.

One place they have been turning up tirelessly for several years past is on the MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour. Whenever someone is needed before the camera to defend the Reagan administration's latest attempt to make the world a little worse for life's losers...

Yes, Ma, it is a young white man in a business suit. Gee, Ma, I'm sure he's got a briefcase - guys like this always have a briefcase...

Another place a lot of them have been turning up, of course, is in handcuffs departing investment brokerage houses in custody of the Wall Street police.

One of the interesting questions about the convention of Republicans is whether it is going to look like a gathering of young white men in business suits flailing away one more time at the evil liberals.

I know not what view other nervous Americans may take of these bad-news boys, but if blacks, women, paupers, environmentalists, blue-collar stiffs and the so-called million who can't stand lawyers and smarty-pants kids feel a chill every time they see a young white man in business suits...

Of course, there are a lot of people out here to whom they are not the bad-news boys. There are a lot of people who believe that turning the country into an eyesore really is progress...

On the other hand, it's conceivable that Bush this year could improve the Republicans' usual miserable showing among the black and poor by appealing to those who believe the Democrats cheated them of Jesse Jackson. Letting the bad-news boys hog the scene won't do the trick.

New York Times Service

'Liaisons Dangereuses' And Joy of Complexity

By James M. Markham New York Times Service PARIS - "Success!" shouted an overwrought John Malkovich, announcing his seduction of a virtuous woman. "At last!" responded a conspiratorial Glenn Close...

When the idea surfaced for a movie version, Hampton said he "wanted someone who would make a film that was not too polite, who would take a too-respectful attitude to the material."

Inside the ornate and gilded chamber - above the noise of traffic rattling by on the Avenue Franklin Roosevelt - the camera was rolling. On the curving stairway, the British playwright Christopher Hampton was whispering an explanation of why a bunch of Anglo-Saxons had felt confident enough to take on a

my Award nomination deadline. The version that Frears and Hampton are doing will have a formidable rival, but not for the next Oscars. Milos Forman, the Czechoslovak-born director who won an Oscar for "Amadeus," will soon be shooting a version of "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" in France, but the film will not be released until next year.

Over a lunch of boeuf bourguignon in a trailer parked along the Quai Albert I, where the film crew has set up camp like a traveling circus, Frears acknowledged that he had read "Liaisons" for the first time only in January and had not seen Hampton's play until after he had plunged into the movie script.

But the director said he was quickly hooked. "The plot is terrific," said Frears, a somewhat shambling figure who was dressed in a blue shirt, grey corduroy pants and sneakers. "It's about

power. The underneath is very complex. It's something I've only just learned: how enjoyable complexity is." "Les Liaisons Dangereuses," which Laclos brought out in 1782 in the form of a series of letters, is nothing if not complex. The beautiful and power-hungry Marquise de Merteuil challenges the philanthropic and power-hungry Marquis de Valmont to seduce the 15-year-old bride-to-be of one of her former lovers...

Frears said it was a relief for him to get out of Margaret Thatcher's Britain, where he feels greed and bareness are rampant, and to do a big film with American actors. "There's a sort of persecution of intellectuals," he said of his homeland. "They cannot understand why people don't stand up and say that Britain is wonderful under Mrs. Thatcher."

"Unlike my friends and contemporaries," he continued, "I am completely disloyal to the British cinema. The cinema is really American. Americans deal with such intensity. I love to hear the American accents. My heart soars."

Frears insisted that he was not doing "an eccentric interpretation" of "Liaisons," and that for points of 18th-century etiquette "there's a count who comes and sets us right. But half the time it's more fun to invent your own world. When you make films you invent a world, don't you?"

Close said she had hoped to play the plot-spinning Marquise de Merteuil on Broadway, but a British cast was used instead. She said the chance to do the marquis on film was the fulfillment of a wish going back to her first reading of "Liaisons" a decade ago. "It terrified me," she said. "It's so incisive, really corrupt. The marquis is a puppeteer, a



Director Stephen Frears: "The underneath is very complex."

virtuoso of deceit. But she gets thrown a couple of curve balls." Close's haunting performance as a vengeful lover in "Fatal Attraction" has inevitably prompted in-house jokes that "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" should be titled "Daughter of Fatal Attraction."

Hampton said that he and Frears had briefly toyed with the idea of introducing the Revolution into their film by having the Marquise de Merteuil meet her end under the guillotine. But they decided that such a device machine ending would disturb the intensely personal progress of the film.

"The book achieves its effect by going inward rather than outward," said Frears. "And when you watch the actors in a scene, I suppose it is rather romantic and rather cynical at the same time. Maybe that's rather contemporary."

The Englishman seemed reluctant to talk much about Forman's "Liaisons," which may use some of the same French chateaux as his version. But he ended his luncheon conversation with a mordant remark: "I think that after this I'll do a film about Mozart."

PEOPLE

Zaccaro's Comfy Cell Prompts Policy Review

Vermont Governor Malcolm M. Kania, upset by stories that John Zaccaro Jr., 24, son of the former member of Congress, Geraldine Ferraro, is serving a four-month jail term in comfort and style, has ordered a review of the state corrections policy. Zaccaro, sentenced for selling cocaine, is serving his time in a \$1,500-a-month apartment with maid service, cable TV and privileges at the YMCA next door.

Christopher Reeve, who went to Santiago last year to support Chilean actors threatened with death for their opposition to the military government of Augusto Pinochet, plans to return to make a movie. Reeve and the Chilean author Ariel Dorfman are working on a screenplay for a thriller about an American actor who falls in love with a woman in a place like Chile.

A high school friend of Elvis Presley said he has the rock-and-roll singer's first recording, a highly sought-after two-song disc Presley made for his mother in 1953. Edwin S. Leak Jr., a retired airline pilot, said that Elvis left the record at Leak's grandmother's house in Memphis, Tennessee 25 years ago. Todd Morgan, a spokesman at Graceland, the Presley home and museum, said it had "kept an eye open" for the record, which he described as "probably the single most valuable record in record collecting."

Chinese television is showing a 28-episode series on the life of the last emperor, Puyi, before the September release of Bernardo Bertolucci's Oscar-winning film. The series has been broadcast somewhat hastily in an apparent attempt to ensure that the officially sanctioned version of the "Last Emperor" is seen before the Bertolucci film, which has caused some official concern.

Lulu, who is starring in the musical "Peter Pan" in London, said she is expecting her second child in April, but admitted it's a "damning" prospect at age 39. "I'm surprised because really we had given up hope," said the singer who was born as Marie McDonald McLaughlin Marrie. Lulu and her husband, hairdresser John Fritchie, have an 11-year-old son, Jordan.

Vertical advertisement for 'The Global Newspaper' and 'Bush Sees A Fierce Campaign Declares Quayle Will Help Ticket Across the Nation'.

TENDER NOTICES

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